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Errata for the Final Environmental Impact Statement for the Idaho Panhandle National Forests Land Management Plan

**Boundary, Bonner, Benewah, and Shoshone Counties in
Idaho; Lincoln and Sanders Counties in Montana;
Pend Oreille County in Washington**

Lead Agency:

USDA Forest Service

Responsible Official:

**Faye Krueger, Regional Forester
Northern Region
200 East Broadway
Missoula, MT 59807**

For Information, Contact:

**Mary Farnsworth
Idaho Panhandle National Forest
3815 Schreiber Way
Coeur d'Alene, ID 83815
208-765-7369**

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Contents

Contents	i
Errata Overview.....	1
Chapter 1—Purpose of and Need for Action	1
Page 8: Need for Change; Timber	1
Page 12: Relationship to Other Entities.....	1
Page 12: County Governments	1
Chapter 2—Alternatives, Including the Proposed Action	5
Page 29: Alternatives Considered But Eliminated from Detailed Study; Additional Eligible Wild and Scenic River Designation.....	5
Page 30: Boulder Creek.....	5
Page 30: Smith Creek:	6
Page 30: Cow Creek	6
Page 30: Lightning Creek	7
Page 30: Big Creek.....	7
Page 31: Slate Creek.....	7
Page 31: First full paragraph after Marble Creek description:	9
Chapter 3—Affected Environment and Environmental Consequences	11
Page 48: Vegetation; Legal and Administrative Framework.....	11
Page 48: Vegetation; Legal and Administrative Framework; Regulation and Policy:.....	11
Page 71: Forest Vegetation Condition; Broadleaved Species	11
Page 135: Non-native Invasive Plants; Legal and Administrative Framework.....	11
Page 136: Non-native Invasive Plants; Affected Environment (Existing Conditions	11
Page 141: Non-native Invasive Plants; Environmental Consequences; Management Direction for Alternatives B Modified, C, and D	13
Page 141–144: Non-native Invasive Plants; Environmental Consequences; Consequences to Non-native Invasive Plants from Forest Plan Components Associated with other Resource Programs or Revision Topics	14
Page 192: Watershed, Soils, Riparian, Aquatic Habitat; Affected Environment	14
Page 214–215 and 290–294: Terrestrial Wildlife.....	14
Page 414: Legal and Administrative Framework; Law and Executive Orders	14
Page 427: Access and Recreation; Affected Environment; Trail Management Objectives	14
Page 443: Environmental Consequences; Travel Management; Motor Vehicle Use (excluding over-snow vehicles) Areas.....	15
Page 443–444: Environmental Consequences; Travel Management: Over-Snow Vehicle Use	15
Page 444: Environmental Consequences; Travel Management; Mechanized Use.....	16
Page 445: Environmental Consequences; Travel Management; Hand-held Motorized Equipment.....	17
Page 491–492: Designated Wilderness, Wilderness Study Area, Recommended Wilderness; Consequences to Wilderness from Forest Plan Components Associated with other Resource Programs or Revision Topics; Effects from Management Area Allocations	18
Page 493: Designated Wilderness, Wilderness Study Area, Recommended Wilderness; Consequences to Wilderness from Forest Plan Components Associated with other Resource Programs or Revision Topics; Effects from Access and Recreation Management	18
Page 498: Wild and Scenic Rivers; Methodology and Analysis Process; Eligibility.....	19
Page 499: Wild and Scenic Rivers; Designated Rivers; Affected Environment	19
Page 501: Wild and Scenic Rivers; Methodology and Analysis Process; Eligibility.....	19
Page 502: Wild and Scenic Rivers; Environmental Consequences; Alternative B Modified, C, and D	20
Chapter 6—Glossary	23

Page 651: Hydrological stability	23
Page 651: Invasive species	23
Page 652: Invasive Weeds.....	23
Page 655: Noxious weeds.....	23
Appendix C—Wilderness Evaluation	25
Page 159: Inventoried Roadless Areas; Mallard Larkins – (No. 01-300)	25
Page 160: Mallard Larkins - (No. 01-300); Description.....	25
Appendix D—Aquatics: Analyses and Methodology	27
Page 204: Watsed Analysis	27
Page 208: Salmonid Assessment.....	27
Page 209: Conservation/Restoration Watersheds; Salmonid Multi-scale Assessment.....	27
Appendix E—Wild, Scenic, and Recreational Rivers	29
Introduction	29
Process to Identify and Classify Eligible Wild and Scenic Rivers in 2005.....	30
Designated Wild and Scenic Rivers	43
Eligible Wild and Scenic Rivers.....	43
Appendix G—Response to Public Comments.....	89
Page 340–342: Public Comment 92	89
Page 354: Public Comment 725	89
Page 374: Public Comment 156	89
Page 375: Public Comment 157	90
Page 390: Public Comment 900	90
Page 418: Public Comment 284	91
Page 465: Public Comment 369	91

List of Tables

Table 106. Miles of Managed and Allowed Trail Use on the IPNF	15
Table 119-2. Summary Miles of Trail by Type of Use by Alternative	17
Table 120. Acres by Alternative Where Hand-held Motorized Equipment would be Prohibited...17	
Table 135. Summary of Eligible Rivers on the IPNF (1987 Forest Plan & Amendment).....	20
Table 136. IPNF Rivers Identified as Eligible during Plan Revision Analysis.....	21
Table 120. Mallard Larkins Rating Summary for Recommended Wilderness	25
Table 216-A. Summary of the Changes and Corrections in ORVs and Eligible Rivers.....	35
Table 216-B. Change in Free-flowing Status.....	36
Table 216-C. 2014 Review of IPNF Streams Found to Have Potential ORVs.....	37
Table 217. Classification Criteria for Wild, Scenic, and Recreational River Areas	39
Table 218. Eligible Wild, Scenic, and Recreation Rivers	43
Table 219. IPNF Wild, Scenic, and Recreation Rivers Map Reference List	51
Table 219-A. 2014 Review of WSR Inventory Documenting Rivers with Potential Values for the Bonners Ferry District	66
Table 219-B. 2014 Review of WSR Inventory Documenting Rivers with Potential Values for the Coeur d’Alene District.....	72
Table 219-C. 2014 Review of WSR Inventory Documenting Rivers with Potential Values for the Priest Lake District	77
Table 219-D. 2014 Review of WSR Inventory Documenting Rivers with Potential Values for the Sandpoint District	80
Table 219-E. 2014 Review of WSR Inventory Documenting Rivers with Potential Values for the St. Joe District.....	82

List of Figures

Figure 36. IPNF Wild, Scenic, and Recreational Rivers Index Map	50
Figure 37. UP1-Upper Priest Wild River, H1-Hughes Fork Wild River and H2-Hughes Fork Recreational River	52
Figure 38. LC1-Long Canyon Wild River	53
Figure 39. K6-Kootenai Recreational River	54
Figure 40. P1-Pack Recreational River.....	55
Figure 41. NFCDA1-North Fork Coeur d'Alene Recreational River, NFCDA2-North Fork Coeur d'Alene Wild River	56
Figure 42. NFCDA3-North Fork Coeur d'Alene Recreational River, East Portion	57
Figure 43. NFCDA3-North Fork Coeur d'Alene Recreational River, West Portion; LNFCDA1-Little North Fork Coeur d'Alene Recreational River, South Portion; CDA1- Coeur d'Alene Recreational River, East Portion	58
Figure 44. LNFCDA1-Little North Fork Coeur d'Alene Recreational River, North Portion.	59
Figure 45. CDA2-Coeur d'Alene Recreational River, East Portion	60
Figure 46. CDA2-Coeur d'Alene Recreational River, West Portion	61
Figure 47. SJ1-St. Joe Designated Recreational River, North Portion.....	62
Figure 48. SJ1-St. Joe Designated Recreational River, South Portion; SJ2-St. Joe Designated Wild River.....	63
Figure 49. LNFC1-Little North Fork Clearwater Recreational River.....	64
Figure 50. LNFC2-Little North Fork Clearwater Wild River and LNFC3-Little North Fork Clearwater Recreational River	65

Errata Overview

The following errata to the IPNF Land Management Plan final environmental impact statement (EIS) represent corrections related to technical errors, omissions, or clarifications per instructions provided through the pre-decisional review. This documentation, the final EIS, and the planning record provide the documentation of analysis supporting the final record of decision for the IPNF Land Management Plan.

See the project record for GIS errata.

Chapter 1—Purpose of and Need for Action

Page 8: Need for Change; Timber

Replace second “Need for Change” paragraph with the following text:

The management direction in the 1987 Forest Plan emphasized the production of timber, with the majority of MAs allowing or promoting timber management. In the 1990s, the Forest Service began to focus on ecosystem management and ecological sustainability. This change in planning focus resulted in a decreased emphasis on commercial timber production and an increased emphasis on timber harvest as a tool to restore vegetation or as a means to address other resource requirements or needs. There is a need to reanalyze timber harvest levels and revise them.

Page 12: Relationship to Other Entities

Replace FEIS text with:

The Planning Rule under 36 CFR §219.7(c) requires the review of planning and land use policies of other Federal Agencies, State and local governments and Indian tribes. This review includes (1) consideration of the objectives of these entities as expressed in their plans and policies; (2) an assessment of the interrelated impacts of these plans and policies; (3) determination of how the Forest revised plan should deal with impacts identified; and (4) where conflicts with Forest Service planning are identified, consideration of alternatives for resolution.

County, State, and Federal plans were reviewed during the plan revision process. These plans are referenced and incorporated in numerous areas of analysis in the FEIS, including social and economic, water, air, wildlife, fire, and vegetation. Direction in the revised Forest Plan incorporates information from these other plans.

Page 12: County Governments

Replace FEIS text with:

The Forest worked with County Governments in developing the revised plans. Their comments were reviewed during public comment phases. Meetings were held with the counties as needed (see the planning record, volume 1, and volume 2).

Numerous county comprehensive management plans were reviewed during the Forest revision process. The interdisciplinary team did not find conflicts or inconsistencies with Forest Service planning in these county plans. Desired Conditions and Objectives were added to the Forest Plan to strengthen the Forests commitment to work with the counties, and other government agencies, in order to achieve multiple use goals on the IPNF. In addition, the direction found in the county community wildfire protection plans resulted

in delineation of the Wildland Urban Interface (WUI), which is integral to fire and vegetation management in the revised Plan.

Benewah County, Idaho is unique as it has developed a Natural Resource Plan in addition to a comprehensive management plan for the county. Many objectives and policy stated in the Natural Resource Plan did not apply to forest plan revision but rather to site-specific analysis. However, both plans were reviewed and a special section is added for review of the Natural Resource Plan for Benewah County (BCNRP). The conflicts identified in the review are:

1. General Provisions and Guidance (Part 4 of the BCNRP). The BCNRP states the Federal agencies will have their plans (e.g., IPNF Land and Resource Management Plan) consistent with the BCNRP. The BCNRP also gives direction to the agency on when, where, and how to publish notices for planning actions.

Response 1: 36 CFR 219.7 directs the Forest Service in the coordination of public planning efforts. Where conflict occurs with Forest Service planning, the Forest Service is directed to consider alternatives for resolution. Four alternatives were considered in detail in the revision process and approximately 17 alternatives were considered but eliminated from detailed study in the FEIS. Under the Supremacy Clause of the U.S. Constitution, state and local law is preempted or overridden to the extent it conflicts with these and other applicable federal laws, or impedes accomplishment of the purposes and objectives of these and other applicable federal laws. Moreover, a state or local law that subjects the Federal Government to state or local requirements is presumptively invalid unless the state or local entity enacted it pursuant to a clear and express grant of congressional authority. Under these principles, local ordinances or resolutions that impose land management requirements on the Forest Service, such as a requirement to obtain local approval before acting or to comply with certain land management prescriptions, are preempted by the Forest Service's land management authorities and are presumptively invalid, as they are not supported by clear and express grant of congressional authority. Nothing reviewed in the BCNRP General Provisions and Guidance portion of this plan identified a clear and express grant of congressional authority to Benewah County.

2. BCNRP Objective 15.3.3 states that "On Federal timberlands suitable for timber harvest, a minimum harvest level to capture the equivalent of 80% of the annual mortality shown by the most recent forest inventory is necessary to maintain and improve forest health..."

Response 2: As stated in the first response, four alternatives were analyzed and page 649 of the Final EIS defines "forest health". Throughout the Forest Vegetation Section of the Final EIS (pages 48–121), components of forest management are defined and analyzed. The ROD selected the alternative that best addressed Forest Health. An arbitrary number of capturing 80% of annual mortality was not used as many factors are integrated into the management of forests.

3. BCNRP Objective 15.10 states, "There shall be no upper limit to ASQ, as each may be variable, but there shall be a minimum ASQ".

Response 3: ASQ is defined on page 643 of the FEIS. There were no alternatives developed that changed this definition. Also see Response 1.

4. BCNRP Objective 15.2.2 states, “Support the maximum area of land possible to be excluded from single-use or restrictive-use designations, and that excluded land be available for active and sound management”.

Response 4: There are six fundamental components of the programmatic decision made in the plan revision. One is the establishment of forest wide multiple-use goals, objectives, desired conditions, and quantities of goods and services (36 CFR 219.13). If “restrictive-use designations” equate to recommended wilderness, this objective may or may not be in conflict because many uses may occur in recommended wilderness areas. Regardless, no wilderness is recommended in Benewah County. But there were 4 alternatives addressing many issues in the FEIS.

5. BCNRP Policy 30.4.2 states, “In areas other than designated Wilderness, RNA, or other administratively withdrawn area, or restricted use lands, all government agencies shall reestablish, open and maintain all routes, right-of-way, buildings and uses that existed in all areas prior to the agencies’ proposal for designation as roadless, semi-primitive, and/or wilderness areas, or other restricted use areas”. A similar objective exists under the Wild and Scenic River objective 31.2.4 and objective 30.2.1 which requires the agency to get the desired mix of trail uses from Benewah County.

Response 5: Same as Response 1. The Forest Service also follows the Idaho Roadless Rule.

6. Access: nearly every policy and objective statement in the BCNRP regarding access conflicts with Forest Service law, policy, or regulations. Some objectives are not germane to Forest Plan revision.

Response 6: Same as Response 1.

7. The BCNRP concludes in Findings: #6.4.7.1, “The Board finds that the IPNF Plan of 1987, excluding amendments, fulfills the management requirements for the IPNF” (Page 60 of the BCNRP).

Response 7: Same as Response 1.

Chapter 2—Alternatives, Including the Proposed Action

Page 29: Alternatives Considered But Eliminated from Detailed Study; Additional Eligible Wild and Scenic River Designation

Replace FEIS text with:

Some commenters wanted to see additional rivers designated as eligible wild and scenic rivers. One group had a supporting inventory document (Colburn et al. 2011), while others name requested streams within their comment letter with little supporting information. A systematic inventory of named streams and rivers was completed by the IPNF as part of the Forest Planning Process, as required by Forest Service Manual policy and the Wild and Scenic River Act. The IPNF validated this 2005 inventory in 2014. Appendix E contains a table documenting the 2014 ORV validation of the original 2005 assessment; identifying those rivers and streams that have potential ORVs and providing rationale for whether they are rare, unique, and exemplary at the comparative Forest scale to be considered an outstandingly remarkable value to warrant a rating of eligible. To be eligible, a river must be free flowing and possess at least one outstandingly remarkable value that is rare, unique, or exemplary. A comparison was made between the inventory conducted by the IPNF and the streams and rivers requested by commenters. Although some of the streams and rivers are the same, commenters requested several additional rivers that were not designated as eligible wild and scenic rivers by the IPNF. The 2014 validation review identified additional potential values for forest rivers and stream identified by the commenters. The following describes the rationale for why these rivers and streams are not included in any IPNF action alternative:

Page 30: Boulder Creek

Replace FEIS text with:

Boulder Creek: This creek was found by Colburn and Hoffman to have recreation, scenery, fisheries, and wildlife values. Other commenters requested this creek be included, but did not list specific values. A concern was raised that the Federal Energy Regulatory Commission (FERC) is presently considering a preliminary permit application to construct a small hydropower facility on Boulder Creek. If Boulder Creek were designated as eligible for protection under the Wild and Scenic Rivers Act, FERC might be in a position to deny the permit.

Both the 2005 inventory and the validation of this inventory in 2014 recognized the creek had historic values, based on historic mining and development, but they were not rare, unique, or exemplary. The 2014 validation of the 2005 inventory identified an additional potential river related value of recreational. The recreation value is a high use corridor with multiple recreation activities. These corridors are common and located across the forest, found along river corridors and adjacent to lakes. The IPNF 2014 validation recognized the creek had historic and recreation values, however; these values are not rare, unique, or exemplary features that are significant at the Forest scale therefore, they are not considered to be outstandingly remarkable values. Therefore, this creek is not eligible as a wild and scenic river.

Colburn and Hoffman found this creek to have recreation, scenery, fisheries, and wildlife values. The scenery value of an old roadbed, impressive views, waterfalls, and tumbling rapids can all be found in other drainages on the forest and are not unique to this stream.

This commenter found whitewater paddling to be the recreation value for this creek. Although whitewater paddling occurs on this creek, this is not rare, unique, or exemplary. This experience can be found on many other streams on the forest such as Marble Creek, Pack River, Cow Creek, Moyie River, Priest River to name a few. The commenter also found critical bull trout habitat to be a fisheries value for this creek. This habitat is not unique to this stream. There are at least 42 rivers, streams or stream segments on the forest that provide designated critical habitat for bull trout. Examples of these streams are Trestle Creek, Lightning Creek, Pack River, Priest River, Independence Creek, Spruce Creek, and Marble Creek to name a few. Wildlife was also named as a river related value because of the rare wildlife species including grizzly bears and lynx. These species are not unique to this stream and can be found throughout the forest. These species do not owe their existence to the presence of the stream (FSH 1909.12 - 82.14(3)).

Page 30: Smith Creek:

Replace FEIS text with:

Smith Creek: This creek was found by Colburn and Hoffman to have recreation and wildlife values.

The 2005 inventory did not identify any potential values. The 2014 validation of the 2005 inventory identified a potential river related value for recreation: The recreation value is a high use corridor with multiple recreational uses. These corridors are common and located across the forest. The IPNF 2014 validation determined the recreation value is not a rare, unique, or exemplary feature that is significant at the Forest scale therefore; it is not considered to be an outstandingly remarkable value. Therefore, this creek is not eligible as a wild and scenic river.

Colburn and Hoffman found this creek to have recreation and wildlife values. They found whitewater paddling to be the recreation value for this creek. Although whitewater paddling occurs on this creek, this is not rare, unique, or exemplary. This experience can be found on many other streams on the forest such as Marble Creek, Pack River, Moyie River, Cow Creek, and Priest River to name a few. The commenter also identified the wildlife value as Smith Creek providing habitat for threatened and endangered grizzly bear and woodland caribou, as well as lynx, and wolverine. These species habitats are not unique to Smith Creek and can be found throughout the forest. These species does not owe their existence to the presence of the stream (FSH 1909.12 - 82.14(3)).

Page 30: Cow Creek

Replace FEIS text with:

Cow Creek: This creek was found by Colburn and Hoffman to have recreation, scenery, and wildlife values.

The 2005 inventory did not identify any potential values. The 2014 validation of the 2005 inventory identified a potential river related value for botany. Cow Creek contains a peat land associated community. This is a particularly good example of a rare plant community on the forest; however other rare plant communities exist in other similar habitats on the forest. The IPNF 2014 validation determined the botany value is not a rare, unique, or exemplary feature that is significant at the Forest scale therefore; it is not considered to be an outstandingly remarkable. Therefore, this creek is not eligible as a wild and scenic river.

Colburn and Hoffman found this creek to have recreation, scenery, and wildlife values. The scenery value was identified as several small waterfalls that are extremely scenic and are featured in waterfall books and postcards from the region. The waterfalls in Cow creek are not rare, unique, or exemplary and can be found in other areas of the forest. This commenter found whitewater paddling to be the recreation value for this creek. Although whitewater paddling occurs on this creek, this is not rare, unique, or exemplary. This experience can be found on many other streams on the forest such as Marble Creek, Pack River, Moyie River, and Priest River to name a few. The commenter identified the wildlife value as Cow Creek providing habitat for threatened and endangered grizzly bear and mountain caribou. This habitat is not unique to this stream and can be found throughout the forest. These species do not owe their existence to the presence of the stream (FSH 1909.12 - 82.14(3)).

Page 30: Lightning Creek

Replace FEIS text with:

Lightning Creek: Several commenters requested this creek be included but did not list specific values. One commenter stated the creek was the third largest tributary of Lake Pend Oreille, and includes old growth cedar stands, bull trout habitat, and premier recreational opportunities. The 2014 validation of the 2005 inventory found recreation to be a potential river related value and found the geology value identified in 2005 to no longer be a potential value. The recreation value is a high use corridor with multiple recreation activities. These corridors are common and located across the forest, found along river corridors and adjacent to lakes. The geology value of a dynamic, glacially influenced stream system can be found across the forest. Extensive watershed disturbance within this creek is natural for these high energy active systems. The IPNF found the creek had a recreation value but it is not a rare, unique, or exemplary feature that is significant at the Forest scale therefore; it is not considered to be an outstandingly remarkable value. Therefore, this creek is not eligible as a wild and scenic river.

Page 30: Big Creek

Replace FEIS text with:

Big Creek: Several commenters requested this creek be included but did not list specific values. One commenter stated the river provides habitat for bull trout, westslope cutthroat trout, and a variety of recreational pursuits. The 2005 inventory did not identify any potential values during the initial analysis. The 2014 validation of this inventory identified recreation as a potential river related value. The recreation value is a high use corridor with multiple recreation activities. These corridors are common and located across the forest, found along river corridors and adjacent to lakes. The IPNF found the creek had a recreation value but it is not a rare, unique, or exemplary feature that is significant at the Forest scale therefore; it is not considered to be an outstandingly remarkable value. Therefore, this creek is not eligible as a wild and scenic river.

Page 31: Slate Creek

Replace FEIS text with:

Slate Creek: This creek was found by Colburn and Hoffman to have recreation and scenery values. The 2005 inventory did not identify any potential values during the initial analysis. The 2014 validation of this inventory identified scenery and recreation as a potential river related values. The scenery value can be found along Slate Creek which is

typified by forested slopes and a clear-flowing stream pristine in character. There are clear "blue" water pools and rapids. While highly desirable and scenic, these features are replicated in other drainages on the St. Joe RD e.g. North Fork of the St. Joe River. The recreation value consists of Slate Creek being bounded by a very popular high clearance road (Road 225 for the lower 15 miles of this stream. The upper 3 miles are bounded by a motorized single track trail (Slate Creek Trail 160) which then accesses the Slate Creek Trail system (over 50 miles of single track and ATV). Though it provides a high value motorized recreation experience, there are other high clearance (slow going) roads with spectacular scenery e.g. Road 220 to Getaway Point and many other motorized trails (e.g. Big Creek Trail 44, Bronson Meadows Trail 155, Fly Creek Trail 629) on the District bordering rivers that are pristine in character. With regard to signs of human settlement and management, there are some remnants of historic cabins, mines and an active private mining claim within the first 15 miles of Slate Creek. In early spring there are some skilled people that kayak this stream. While scenic and popular, these recreational experiences are not unique to the forest. The IPNF found the creek had scenic and recreation values but they are not rare, unique or exemplary features that are significant at the Forest scale therefore; they are not considered to be outstandingly remarkable values. Therefore, this creek is not eligible as a wild and scenic river

Colburn and Hoffman found this creek to have recreation and scenery values. The commenter found the scenery value to consist of the old road-bed above the canyon on river-right, as well as the river itself offer views of the impressive gorge, beautiful waterfalls and tumbling rapids. These scenic qualities are not unique to this stream and can be found in other streams across the forest. This commenter found whitewater paddling to be the recreation value for this creek. Although whitewater paddling occurs on this creek, this is not rare, unique, or exemplary. This experience can be found on many other streams on the forest such as Marble Creek, and Cow Creek, to name a few.

Page 31: Marble Creek

Replace FEIS text with:

Marble Creek: This creek was found by Colburn and Hoffman to have recreation, scenery, and wildlife values.

Marble Creek was identified as free flowing with ORVs during the initial inventory and the eligibility determination in 2005. This river was included as eligible for WSR in the Proposed Plan that was released in 2006. Prior to development of the DEIS for the revised plan, the Forest reviewed the eligible rivers. It was determined that the splash dams along this creek have altered the natural appearance of the waterway, causing it to be ineligible (not free flowing). Page 31 of the FEIS described the splash dams as creating "artificial cataracts and blockages that continue to alter the creek's natural path and flow. Because the flow continues to be altered, the basic screening criterion of 'free-flowing' is not being met; therefore, this creek was not considered as an eligible river for wild and scenic designation." This reversed the call made on the initial inventory in 2005. The 2005 review also identified scenery, recreation, and history as potential ORVs but did not provide rationale to explain if these potential values were rare, unique, and exemplary at the comparative Forest scale to be considered an outstandingly remarkable value to warrant a rating of eligible.

In 2014, an interdisciplinary team reviewed and validated the 2005 inventory of potential ORVs. They added wildlife to the list of potential river related values and determined the

2005 review mistakenly found the splash dams on Marble Creek to affect its free-flowing status.

This review also determined that if the splash dams were not in place, making it free-flowing, the creek's identified 2005 potential ORVs of scenery, recreation, and history was still lacking the criteria to be "rare, unique, and exemplary" at the comparative Forest scale to be considered an outstandingly remarkable value to warrant a rating of eligible. However the rationale to explain this was lacking. The following describes the results of the 2014 validation process for these values:

- **Scenery:** The potential identified value for scenery has been changed from yes to no because the scenery in Marble Creek is not considered rare, unique, and exemplary at the Forest scale to be considered an outstandingly remarkable value. This scenery is very common across the forest, especially across the south zone.
- **Recreation:** The potential recreation value is a high use corridor with multiple recreation uses. These high use river corridors are common and located across the forest. Several trails go to historic logging sites that feature steam donkeys, trestles and other historic logging sites. The type of logging activity found within this drainage has occurred in other areas on the forest and is not rare, unique, or exemplary. The trails that access the historic sites are not river dependent. These potential recreation values are not considered rare, unique, and exemplary at the Forest scale to be considered an outstandingly remarkable value.
- **History:** The potential history value is comprised of many historic logging sites that feature steam donkeys, trestles and several railroad logging features located within the drainage but are not within Marble Creek or its immediate shorelands (within ¼ mile on either side of the river) FSH 1901.12 82.14 1.

The 2014 review added the potential value of wildlife for Marble Creek. Both harlequin duck breeding sites and the Coeur d'Alene salamander habitat have been identified since the original 2005 assessment. Both habitat and breeding sites for these species have been identified elsewhere on the forest. This wildlife value was not considered rare, unique, and exemplary at the Forest scale to be considered an outstandingly remarkable value to warrant a rating of eligible.

In the summer of 2014 the splash dams in Marble Creek were removed under the Marble Creek Splash Dams Fish Migration Enhancement Project. This project essentially restored Marble Creek to its free-flowing natural condition in order to provide fish migration and habitat improvement. A report documenting the removal of the splash dams is located in the project record.

Page 31: First full paragraph after Marble Creek description:

Replace text with the following:

The number of additional creeks and rivers suggested for designation as eligible wild and scenic rivers supports the fact these are not rare, unique, or exemplary features. The IPNF has many creeks and rivers that support many of these values. The additional streams and rivers do not have values that are not rare, unique, or exemplary when considered on a forest or a regional basis.

Chapter 3—Affected Environment and Environmental Consequences

Page 48: Vegetation; Legal and Administrative Framework

Replace the Federal Noxious Weeds Act of 1974 with the following:

- **The Plant Protection Act of 2000 (7 U.S.C. 7701 et seq) as amended by the Noxious Weed Control and Eradication Act of 2004 (P.L. 108-412):** the Plant Protection Act authorizes the Secretary of Agriculture to prohibit or restrict the importation, entry, exportation, or movement in interstate commerce of any plant, plant product, biological control organism, noxious weed, article, or means of conveyance, if the Secretary determines that the prohibition or restriction is necessary to prevent the introduction into the United States or the dissemination of a plant pest or noxious weed within the United States. The Act defines the term “Noxious Weed”.

Page 48: Vegetation; Legal and Administrative Framework; Regulation and Policy:

Replace the first bullet (FSM 2080) with the following:

FSM 2900: Sets forth National Forest System policy, responsibilities, and direction for the prevention, detection, control, and restoration of effects from aquatic and terrestrial invasive species (including vertebrates, invertebrates, plants, and pathogens).

Page 71: Forest Vegetation Condition; Broadleaved Species

Second sentence should read:

These species typically occur in relatively small stands, and are often located in riparian areas or on moist upland sites.

Page 135: Non-native Invasive Plants; Legal and Administrative Framework

Following the Law and Executive Orders section add the following heading and text:

Other Policy and Guidance

Forest Service Manual 2900 Invasive Species Management: Sets forth National Forest System policy, responsibilities, and direction for the prevention, detection, control, and restoration of effects from aquatic and terrestrial invasive species (including vertebrates, invertebrates, plants, and pathogens).

Page 136: Non-native Invasive Plants; Affected Environment (Existing Conditions)

Replace the affected environment section before table 22 with the following text:

The term “Noxious Weed” is defined for the Federal Government in the Plant Protection Act of 2000 and in some individual State statutes. For purposes of this report, the term has the same meaning as found in the Plant Protection Act of 2000 as follows: The term “noxious weed” means any plant or plant product that can directly or indirectly injure or cause damage to crops (including nursery stock or plant products), livestock, poultry, or other interests of agriculture, irrigation, navigation, the natural resources of the United States, the public health, or the environment. The term typically describes species of plants that have been determined to be undesirable or injurious in some capacity. Federal

noxious weeds are regulated by USDA-Animal and Plant Health Inspection Service under the Plant Protection Act of 2000, which superseded the Federal Noxious Weed Act of 1974. State statutes for noxious weeds vary widely, with some States lacking any laws defining or regulating noxious weeds. Depending on the individual State law, some plants listed by a State statute as “noxious” may be native plants which that State has determined to be undesirable. When the species are native, they are not considered invasive species by the Federal Government. However, in most cases, State noxious weed lists include only exotic (non-native) species.

Executive Order 13112 defines an invasive species as “an alien species whose introduction does or is likely to cause economic or environmental harm or harm to human health.” The Forest Service relies on Executive Order 13112 to provide the basis for labeling certain organisms as invasive. Based on this definition, the labeling of a species as “invasive” requires closely examining both the origin and effects of the species. The key is that the species must cause, or be likely to cause, harm, and be exotic to the ecosystem it has infested before we can consider labeling it as “invasive”. Thus, native pests are not considered “invasive”, even though they may cause harm. Invasive species infest both aquatic and terrestrial areas and can be identified within any of the following four taxonomic categories: Plants, Vertebrates, Invertebrates, and Pathogens. Additional information on this definition can be found in Executive Order 13112.

Most introduced species never became pests as they could not thrive without special care, or they did not compete well with native vegetation and therefore they remained confined to gardens or agricultural fields. Some even became valuable crop or landscaping plants. However, in the absence of competitors and natural enemies with which they evolved, a few exotic species spread and dominated to the detriment of native vegetation. For example, knapweed came into the United States from Eurasia in clover and alfalfa seed. Oxeye daisy was spread around the northwest in forage grass and legume seed after its introduction in the late 1800s. Intentional introductions have brought invasive plants into the area as well. Common St. John's-wort seed was brought with English and German settlers as seed for gardens. Dalmatian toadflax came from Europe as an ornamental, as did orange hawkweed and absinth wormwood.

Invasive plants that are classified as invaders pose the greatest threat as these plants are capable of becoming established in undisturbed or relatively undisturbed areas and have the ability to spread quickly over large areas. Spotted knapweed, diffuse knapweed, yellow star thistle, leafy spurge, and dyer's woad are examples of invaders. These infestations can substantially change the biological diversity of areas by influencing the amount and distribution of native plants and animals, and they can negatively affect recreational experiences, forest regeneration, wildlife and livestock forage, soil productivity, fire regimes and riparian and hydrologic function.

Various recreational and management activities that occur on the KNF have the potential to disperse invasive plants or increase the likelihood that they will become established at a given site. This increase in dispersal and establishment is above what would happen naturally as a result of seed transport by wind, water, or wildlife.

In Idaho, state laws and county ordinances require that all landowners be responsible for control of noxious weeds on their lands. The IPNF has several district-wide, weed management environmental assessments, and plans that provide an adaptive strategy to treat both existing and new invasive plant infestations. In addition, currently the IPNF is

in the process of updating those district-wide plans by developing a new, forest-wide plan.

The IPNF is also a partner with county, state and other federal agencies in two Cooperative Weed Management Areas, which promote the integrated management and education on noxious weeds across jurisdictional boundaries.

Current control efforts are aimed at eradicating new invaders and containing existing infestations. Every known site occupied by a new invader species is treated and monitored. Logging equipment is cleaned before entering a sale area to reduce the potential for the introduction of weed species not yet present in a sale area. Tactics used to attempt to contain large infestations include spraying roadsides, seeding major disturbances caused by road and skidtrail building and landing piles and treating gravel pits. Biocontrols have been released for spotted knapweed, dalmatian toadflax, St. John's wort, tansy ragwort, and Canada thistle. Infestations in some sites have been reduced by these measures. However, in spite of these control efforts, existing infestations continue to invade disturbed areas and intact plant communities.

On the IPNF, it is fairly common to see invasive plants along many roadsides, railroad and power line rights-of-way, and other disturbed areas such as gravel pits. In some instances, plants such as spotted knapweed, tansy ragwort, rush skeleton weed, and other species have migrated away from the road right-of-way onto undisturbed hillsides, especially within the drier vegetation types. Invasive plants are also becoming established in harvest units where the seeds have been brought by machinery and other vectors such as wildlife, cattle, railcars, and/or wind. Table 1 lists the invasive plants that are known to occur on the IPNF, as well as potential invaders. There are numerous differences across the IPNF with regard to the location of these plants, and the potential for additional invaders to become established. Table 1 summarizes the information for each of the three administrative zones on the Forest. Plants in the table that are indicated as potential invaders (noted as PI in the table), are those that have not been located yet on the Forest but they are assumed to be potential invaders. The management goal for those potential invaders is to prevent them from becoming established, and if found, eradicate them promptly. For the new invaders that are identified in the table (they have a symbol of NI), there is a goal of eradicating any small infestations, and reducing the larger ones. Lastly, for those plants that are recognized as widespread invasive plants, the goal is to contain them inside areas that are already infested, and reduce the plant populations.

Page 141: Non-native Invasive Plants; Environmental Consequences; Management Direction for Alternatives B Modified, C, and D

Replace the text with the following:

Relative to Alternative A, all of these action alternatives contain more management direction related to invasive plants. For example, these alternatives contain forestwide desired condition statements (FW-DC-VEG-10) and objectives (FW-OBJ-VEG-02) that stress the need to treat new invaders and utilize best management practices that limit the introduction and spread from management activities. The integrated pest management approaches and best management practices that are being used in the Region are described in FSM 2900. When the Region One supplement to the FSM 2900 direction is finalized, it will contain more specific direction to the Forest than what is included in the national direction in FSM 2900. In addition to the forestwide direction noted above, these alternatives also contain additional direction for some specific MAs. All of the action alternatives contain numerous Forest Plan components (e.g., FW-DC-WTR-01, FW-DC-

SOIL-01,02,03, FW-DC-RIP-04, 06, FW-DC-AQH-01, FW-OBJ-SOIL-01, FW-STD-RIP-03, 04, FW-DGL-RIP-03, 05, FW-GDL-ASQ-02) that would serve to protect watershed, soil, riparian and aquatic conditions in ways that would reduce management caused disturbances in these areas that could otherwise increase invasive plant spread or introduction. Lastly, the monitoring program that is part of each of these alternatives includes monitoring items associated with invasive plant species and effectiveness of treatments (see Chapter 5 of the Revised Forest Plan).

Page 141–144: Non-native Invasive Plants; Environmental Consequences; Consequences to Non-native Invasive Plants from Forest Plan Components Associated with other Resource Programs or Revision Topics

Replace all references to FSM 2081 with the updated FSM 2900.

Page 192: Watershed, Soils, Riparian, Aquatic Habitat; Affected Environment

Add the following sentence to the end of the first paragraph under the Macroinvertebrate Assemblage (Management Indicator Species (MIS)) heading:

However, macroinvertebrates are not indicators of fish populations or distribution.

Page 214–215 and 290–294: Terrestrial Wildlife

On August 13, 2014, the USFWS withdrew its proposal to list the wolverine under the Endangered Species Act (ESA) so the wolverine returns to the Northern Region's Sensitive Species list. Refer to the updated specialist report in the planning record the wolverine effects determination.

Page 414: Legal and Administrative Framework; Law and Executive Orders

The citation in the last paragraph of this section (just before the Key indicator section) should cite US EPA 1998.

Page 427: Access and Recreation; Affected Environment; Trail Management Objectives

Replace the sentence describing table 106 with the following text:

Table 106 displays the miles of trails on the IPNF managed for various uses, and miles of trail open to those uses. The difference between managed and open miles is that the term 'managed' indicates a management decision or intent to accommodate and/or encourage a specific trail use. For example, the 35 miles of trail managed for cross-country skiing are the trails that are groomed for cross-country skiing, while all trails are open (not restricted) to cross-country skiing. Miles of trail where use is described as 'open' is used in the environmental effects section. Miles of managed trail is dependent on budget constraints, maintenance schedules and partnerships, and may change from year to year.

All trails (whether designated for motor vehicle use or not) on the IPNF allow non-motorized use, such as hiking. The actual ability to use trails by non-motorized means may be limited due to trail design, vegetation, or maintenance.

Replace table 106 with the following table:

Table 1. Miles of Managed and Allowed Trail Use on the IPNF

Type of Use	Use	Miles Activity Managed ¹	Miles Activity Unrestricted
Non-motorized	Hiker/Pedestrian	1,456	2,726
	Pack and Saddle	1,082	2,709
	Cross-Country Ski	35	2,726
	Snowshoe	12	2,726
Mechanized	Bicycle/game cart	82	2,726
Motorized	Motor Vehicle/Motor Bike	720	1,139 ²
	Motor Vehicle/OHV <50 inches	802	835 ²
	Over-snow ³	1,407	1,407

¹ Mileages reflect recent updates in trail management

² Motor vehicle use designations

³ Over-snow routes

Page 443: Environmental Consequences; Travel Management; Motor Vehicle Use (excluding over-snow vehicles) Areas

Replace the text with the following:

When considering the number of acres where motor vehicle recreation opportunities exist, it is important to note that this refers only to those acres in MAs where roads or trails may be constructed and/or designated for such use. Current restrictions as shown on the MVUMs remain in effect. Management areas where motor vehicle use may be allowed are MA1c (Wilderness Study Areas), MA2a (Wild and Scenic Rivers - Recreational), MA2b (Eligible Wild and Scenic Rivers – Recreational), MA3 (Special Areas -Recreational), MA4b (Experimental Forests), MA5 (Backcountry), MA6 (General Forest), and MA7 (Primary Recreation Areas). In comparison, Alternatives B Modified and D have about 139,000 additional acres where motor vehicle use on roads and trails may be allowed. This is because there are fewer acres of recommended wilderness in Alternatives B Modified and D than in Alternative C. As shown in Table 119 (FEIS p. 444), Alternative B Modified will result in fewer acres where motor vehicle use on roads and trails may be allowed than currently available. Under all alternatives, no changes will be made to current motor vehicle access without site-specific project analysis and NEPA.

Page 443–444: Environmental Consequences; Travel Management: Over-Snow Vehicle Use

Replace the text with the following:

Current forest orders prohibit over snow-vehicle use yearlong on approximately 449,246 acres, which includes designated wilderness, some recommended wilderness, recreation, and other area closures for big game winter range. The total includes acres closed as a result of a 2006 court order to protect mountain caribou.

Under Alternatives B Modified, C, and D over-snow motor vehicle use is not suitable in recommended wilderness and RNAs. The ROD for the forest plan will also include the site-specific decision prohibiting this use, authorizing a legal order per 36 CFR 212.81, and 36 CFR 261.14. Areas on the Forest that are currently closed to over-snow vehicle use (big game security and winter range) will also remain closed under all alternatives (see table 107 above).

Under Alternatives B Modified, C, and D, there will be a direct effect to the number of acres available for over-snow vehicle use based on the amount of recommended wilderness (MA1b) and RNAs (MA4) proposed in each. Approximately 85,800 additional acres will be closed under Alternative B Modified, 221,639 acres under Alternative C, and 81,611 acres under Alternative D.

As shown in table 119 Alternative C will result in the least number of acres available for over-snow vehicle use. Alternatives B Modified and D would result in approximately the same number of acres available for this use. These comparisons are based on MA standards and guidelines and current closed areas that would remain in affect regardless of alternative selected. Actual areas open or closed to over-snow vehicle use may vary due to closures necessary for protection of various wildlife species. These restrictions are often independent of MA designations.

In addition, Alternative B Modified, C, and D have desired conditions and guidelines for certain MAs for year-round non-motorized use. MA2a (Wild and Scenic Rivers – Wild), MA2b (Eligible Wild and Scenic Rivers – Wild), and MA3 (Special Areas – Botanical, Geological, Scenic and Pioneer) have desired conditions for year-round non-motorized use. Regardless of alternative chosen, the ROD issued for the revised Forest Plan will not close these areas to over-snow use except where they overlap with recommended wilderness. Decisions under site-specific winter travel management planning will be required to close these additional areas to over-snow use.

There are no proposed site-specific changes to where over-snow vehicles may use IPNF roads for winter recreation under any alternative of the revised Forest Plan. Therefore, the number of miles of roads available for over-snow vehicle use will be the same for all alternatives.

Page 444: Environmental Consequences; Travel Management; Mechanized Use

Replace the paragraph with the mechanized use heading as follows:

Mechanized Use: Under the 1987 Plan mechanized use is allowed everywhere on the IPNF except for designated wilderness (Salmo-Priest Wilderness Area) and some of the special areas where pedestrian use is high (i.e., some of the cedar groves classified as botanical special areas). Under Alternatives B Modified, C, and D, mechanized use will be prohibited in recommended wilderness (MA1b) resulting in a direct effect on the number of acres where mechanized use is allowed. Any area that currently has no prohibition to mechanized use, and is proposed as recommended wilderness, will have a legal order prohibiting mechanized use (as per 36 CFR 261) issued in conjunction with the ROD for the final revised Plan. There is a direct effect to the number of acres of trails available for motorized, mechanized and hand held motorized use based on the amount of MA1b (Recommended Wilderness) and MA4a (RNAs). As shown in table 119, Alternative C will provide the least number of acres available for mechanized use due to the acreage of recommended wilderness (MA1b). Alternatives B Modified and D would provide approximately the same opportunities for mechanized use.

Add the following text and table after table 119:

Allowed uses on trails will vary by alternative, based on MA allocation. For all action alternatives, mechanized use will not be allowed within recommended wilderness (MA1b) or research natural areas (MA4). Trails within MA1b and MA4 will have a legal closure issued in conjunction with the final ROD closing the routes to mechanical use where it is currently permitted.

Table 119-2 displays the miles of trail by type of use by alternative. Alternative B Modified, with more MA1b recommended wilderness than Alternative A, will close 212 miles of trail to mechanized uses, including mountain biking. Some of these trails are currently used by mountain bikers (e.g., Long Canyon Trail #16 in the Selkirk recommended wilderness area), and riding opportunities will be lost. Alternative C, with more MA1b recommended wilderness than Alternative B Modified, will close 370 miles of trail to mechanized uses including mountain biking. Alternative D, the alternative that recommends the least wilderness, will prohibit mechanized use and mountain biking on 136 trail miles.

The IPNF does not have any designated over-snow motor vehicle use trails in recommended wilderness under any alternative; however the amount of area (acres) across the Forest available for over-snow motorized recreation will vary as described in table 119.

Table 119-2. Summary Miles of Trail by Type of Use by Alternative

Type of Use	Use	Miles of Trail by Allowed Use on IPNF			
		Alt. A	Alt. B Modified	Alt. C	Alt. D
Non-motorized	Hiker/Pedestrian	2726	2726	2726	2726
	Pack and Saddle	2709	2709	2709	2709
	Cross-Country Ski	2726	2726	2726	2726
Mechanized	Bicycle/Game Cart	2726	2514	2356	2590
Motorized	Motor Vehicle (Motorcycle/ORV)	1139	1129	1040	1132
	Over-snow	835	835	835	835

Page 445: Environmental Consequences; Travel Management; Hand-held Motorized Equipment

Replace table 120 with the following:

Table 2. Acres by Alternative Where Hand-held Motorized Equipment would be Prohibited

	Alt A	Alt B Modified	Alt C	Alt D
Acres where Hand-held Motorized Use is Prohibited ¹	9,900	181,800	328,400	149,900

¹ The use of hand-held equipment for administrative purposes is excluded

Page 491–492: Designated Wilderness, Wilderness Study Area, Recommended Wilderness; Consequences to Wilderness from Forest Plan Components Associated with other Resource Programs or Revision Topics; Effects from Management Area Allocations

Replace the first three paragraphs with the following text:

When considering the number of acres where motor vehicle use would be allowed, it must be remembered that this refers only to those acres in MAs where roads or trails may exist and be designated for such use. All four alternatives recommend wilderness and this MA designation would preclude the designation of trails for motor vehicle use. Table 129 displays the recommended wilderness acres by alternative where motorized vehicle use would not be allowed. In addition to recommended wilderness, the primitive lands MA (MA1e) in Alternative B Modified would prohibit designation of motor vehicle use, with the exception of over-snow vehicle use. The addition of MA1e in Alternative B Modified would increase the acreage where motor vehicle use (excluding over-snow vehicle use) is prohibited to 181,200 acres. Motor vehicle use is prohibited in the Salmo-Priest Wilderness Area in all four alternatives. Single track motor vehicle use is allowed within the Grandmother Mountain WSA in all four. Allowed uses within the wilderness area and the WSA do not vary by alternative.

There is an effect to the number of acres available for over-snow vehicle use based on the amount of recommended wilderness (MA1b) in the various alternatives. Table 129 indicates the acreage of recommended wilderness in each alternative. Alternative C would prohibit over-snow vehicle use on the most acreage while Alternative D would limit this use on the least number of acres. Alternative B Modified includes MA1e which would allow over-snow vehicle use. There would be no prohibition to this use in MA1e. Any area that currently has no prohibition to over-snow vehicle use, and is allocated to MA1b (recommended wilderness), will have a legal order prohibiting this use (as per 36 CFR 212.81, and 36 CFR 261.14) issued in conjunction with the ROD for the revised Forest Plan. Over-snow vehicle use is prohibited in the Salmo-Priest Wilderness Area in all four alternatives. Over-snow vehicle use is allowed within the Grandmother Mountain WSA in all four alternatives. Allowed uses within the wilderness area and the WSA do not vary by alternative.

There is an effect to the number of acres available for mechanized use (e.g., mountain bikes) based on the amount of recommended wilderness (MA1b) in the various alternatives. Alternative C would prohibit mechanized use on the most acreage while Alternative D would limit this use on the least number of acres. Alternative B Modified includes MA1e which would allow mechanized use. Any area that currently has no prohibition to mechanized use, and is allocated to MA1b (recommended wilderness), will have a legal order prohibiting mechanized use (as per 36 CFR 261.55[b]) issued in conjunction with the ROD for the revised Forest Plan. Mechanized use is prohibited in the Salmo-Priest Wilderness Area in all four alternatives. Mechanized use is allowed within the Grandmother Mountain WSA in all four alternatives. Allowed uses within the wilderness area and the WSA do not vary by alternative.

Page 493: Designated Wilderness, Wilderness Study Area, Recommended Wilderness; Consequences to Wilderness from Forest Plan Components Associated with other Resource Programs or Revision Topics; Effects from Access and Recreation Management

Replace the first two paragraphs with the following text:

Wilderness itself is equally treated under all four alternatives. The Salmo-Priest Wilderness and Grandmother Mountain WSA may be affected by management of adjacent lands, particularly with

non-motorized allocations including recommended wilderness in all alternatives. These alternatives would add to the size of protected areas and discourage illegal motorized use that may be entering designated wilderness. Alternative C recommends more wilderness than the other three alternatives so it maintains more acres of wilderness character. Alternative D recommends the least wilderness so it maintains the least amount of acres of wilderness character. The other two alternatives fall between C and D in this regard.

Recreation and travel management restrictions within the Grandmother Mountain WSA do not change by alternative.

Page 498: Wild and Scenic Rivers; Methodology and Analysis Process; Eligibility

In the first paragraph under the bulleted statements add the following emphasis:

Using the Forest as the comparative scale, the IPNF then reviewed the identified ***potential*** ‘outstandingly remarkable values’ and determined whether they meet the criteria of being rare, unique, or exemplary. After reviewing the initial assessments a determination was made as to whether the potential outstandingly remarkable value(s) is a unique, rare, or exemplary feature that is significant at the selected comparative scale and meets the other criteria for being directly river-related (as described above) to be considered eligible for wild and scenic river study.

Page 499: Wild and Scenic Rivers; Designated Rivers; Affected Environment

Replace the first paragraph (before table 134) with the following:

Congress designated the St. Joe wild and scenic river on November 10th, 1978 (P.L. 95-625 Section 708) as part of the Wild and Scenic Rivers System under the authority granted by the Wild and Scenic Rivers Act of 1968, as amended. The St. Joe River is designated as a classified wild river from Spruce Tree campground upriver to St. Joe Lake near the Montana State line. It is designated as a classified recreational river from Spruce Tree campground downstream to Avery. After this designation the forest developed the *St. Joe Wild and Scenic River Development Plan*. This plan provides Congress with detailed management information for the administration of the upper St. Joe River. It serves as a planning framework within which the Forest Service will administer the river and its resources, and provides management information to interested parties. This plan has been posted to the IPNF Forest Planning webpage under General Planning Documents.

The St. Joe River totals 8,229 acres for the wild portion and 13,061 for the recreational portion of the river (based on GIS acreage). Proclaimed (land status) acres equal 8,198 designated wild river and 12,665 designated recreational river Table 134 displays information on the designated St. Joe Wild and Scenic River.

Page 501: Wild and Scenic Rivers; Methodology and Analysis Process; Eligibility

Replace table 135 with the following:

Table 3. Summary of Eligible Rivers on the IPNF (1987 Forest Plan & Amendment)

River/ Segment(s)	Map Code	Outstandingly Remarkable Value(s)	Length on all Lands (miles)	Length on NFS Lands (miles)	Preliminary Classification	Acres (on NFS lands)
Upper Priest River						
Segment 1	UP1	Recreation, Scenery, Wildlife, Fisheries, Geology, Botany	19.8	19.8	Wild	5,096
Little North Fork Clearwater River						
Segment 1	LNFC1	Recreation, Fisheries, Wildlife Scenery	11.3	7.9	Recreational	2,443
Segment 2	LNFC2		26.1	18.3	Wild	5,852
Segment 3	LNFC3		3.4	0.4	Recreational	39
Coeur d'Alene River						
Segment 1	CDA1	Recreation Historic Wildlife Fish	7.6	0.0	Recreational	0
Segment 2	CDA2		30.2	0.3	Recreational	395
Little North Fork Coeur d'Alene River						
Segment 1	LNFCDA 1	Fisheries	38.2	37.8	Recreational	11,338
North Fork Coeur d'Alene River						
Segment 1	NFCDA1	Scenery, Fisheries Geology Wildlife Botany Other	9.2	9.2	Recreational	2,904
Segment 2	NFCDA2		15.6	15.6	Wild	4,454
Segment 3	NFCDA3		52.2	35.0	Recreational	11,268
Pack River						
Segment 1	P1	Fisheries	15.3	13.7	Recreational	4,262
Long Canyon Creek						
Segment 1	LC1	Wildlife Geology Other	15.2	14.1	Wild	4,488
Total*			244.10*	172.1*		52,539*

* Lengths and acres are a result of using current GIS methodologies.

Page 502: Wild and Scenic Rivers; Environmental Consequences; Alternative B Modified, C, and D

Replace table 136 with the following:

Table 4. IPNF Rivers Identified as Eligible during Plan Revision Analysis

River/Segment(S)	Map Code	Outstandingly Remarkable Value(s)	Length on all Lands (miles)	Length on NFS Lands (miles)	Preliminary Classification	Acres (on NFS lands)
Hughes Fork						
Segment 1	H1	Scenery, Recreation, Wildlife, History, Botany	4.8	4.8	Wild	1,562
Segment 2	H2		9.9	9.9	Recreational	2,410
Kootenai						
Segment 1	K6	Scenery Fisheries Recreation History	6.6	6.5	Recreational	1,213
Total*			21.2	21.2		5,185

Chapter 6—Glossary

Page 651: Hydrological stability

Add the following term and definition:

Hydrological stability Condition where the potential for road failure and sedimentation is expected to be reduced.

Page 651: Invasive species

Replace the invasive species definition with the following: reference to the noxious weeds definition with the following:

Invasive Species Executive Order 13112 defines an invasive species as “an alien species whose introduction does or is likely to cause economic or environmental harm or harm to human health.” The Forest Service relies on Executive Order 13112 to provide the basis for labeling certain organisms as invasive. Based on this definition, the labeling of a species as “invasive” requires closely examining both the origin and effects of the species. The key is that the species must cause, or be likely to cause, harm and be exotic to the ecosystem it has infested before we can consider labeling it as “invasive”. Thus, native pests are not considered “invasive”, even though they may cause harm. Invasive species infest both aquatic and terrestrial areas and can be identified within any of the following four taxonomic categories: Plants, Vertebrates, Invertebrates, and Pathogens.

Page 652: Invasive Weeds

Remove the invasive weeds definition.

Page 655: Noxious weeds

Replace the noxious weeds definition with:

Noxious weeds Any plant or plant product that can directly or indirectly injure or cause damage to crops (including nursery stock or plant products), livestock, poultry, or other interests of agriculture, irrigation, navigation, the natural resources of the United States, the public health, or the environment. The term typically describes species of plants that have been determined to be undesirable or injurious in some capacity. Federal noxious weeds are regulated by USDA-Animal and Plant Health Inspection Service under the Plant Protection Act of 2000, which superseded the Federal Noxious Weed Act of 1974. State statutes for noxious weeds vary widely, with some States lacking any laws defining or regulating noxious weeds. Depending on the individual State law, some plants listed by a State statute as “noxious” may be native plants which that State has determined to be undesirable. When the species are native, they are not considered invasive species by the Federal Government. However, in most cases, State noxious weed lists include only exotic (non-native) species.

Appendix C—Wilderness Evaluation

Page 159: Inventoried Roadless Areas; Mallard Larkins – (No. 01-300)

Add the following text to the end of the description section (before table 120):

Mining and mineral exploration have had some impact on the area's natural integrity. The most significant development is the garnet mine at Scat Creek Flat on the St. Joe River. Rusted mining equipment, a dredge pond, and old cabins were part of this development; however, today they can barely be seen. Hydraulic mining scars are found in the Mallard-Larkins area at California Creek, Yankee Bar Creek, and the North Fork of Bean Creek. A small, old sawmill with some associated logging was located near Bean Creek. Mill operations were incidental to the mining activities early in the century. Almost all the evidence of the mill's existence is gone.

A claim in Marquette Creek was worked a number of years ago, with very little evidence remaining now. The open pit hardrock mining on Indian Henry Ridge is still evident although it covers only a small area.

Qualifying for Potential Wilderness

There is very little evidence remaining of past mining activities within the Mallard Larkins recommended wilderness. The existence of past mining does not change the inherent wilderness quality of the Mallard Larkins nor does it change the suitability for potential wilderness. The FEIS evaluation of capability, availability, and need results remains unchanged after considering this past mining activity. The mining descriptions above meets the criteria outlined in Forest Service Handbook 1909.12 71.11 (4).

Page 160: Mallard Larkins - (No. 01-300); Description

Replace table 120 with the following:

Table 5. Mallard Larkins Rating Summary for Recommended Wilderness

Roadless Area	Summary Rating ¹			Recommend in Action Alts	Rationale
	Capability	Availability	Need		
Mallard Larkins (01-300)	High	High	High	B Mod=73,103 C= 75,528 D= 50,087	All three action alternatives recommend a portion of this roadless area as recommended wilderness (MA 1b). Alternative C would include acreage that would be inconsistent with the Idaho Roadless Rule.

¹Please refer to detailed ratings and summaries in this appendix for each roadless area

Appendix D—Aquatics: Analyses and Methodology

Page 204: Watsed Analysis

Add the following text after the first two paragraphs:

It is important to note that the WATSED model was not used for the analysis of the watershed condition; however, the coefficients from the WATSED model were used, in part, to determine ECA values.

Page 208: Salmonid Assessment

Heading should read: Salmonid Assessment (V7.0—January 2013)

Page 209: Conservation/Restoration Watersheds; Salmonid Multi-scale Assessment

Replace the first two sentences with the following text:

The Region 1 Salmonid Multi-Scale Assessment was used to evaluate the status of salmonids within the planning area. Risks and threats to native fish species of interest were identified for each subwatershed and tracked in a spreadsheet (V7.0).

Appendix E—Wild, Scenic, and Recreational Rivers

This replaces, in its entirety Appendix E of the Final Environmental Impact Statement for the Idaho Panhandle National found on pages 215–246. During and following the objection resolution period, the IPNF reviewed all steps involved in determining rivers eligible as wild, scenic, or recreational rivers (WSR). The inventory of rivers completed in 2005 was reviewed and validated. This review resulted in changes to potential river related values in the inventoried rivers but did not result in changes to the determination of eligible rivers.

The process used in evaluating the values of rivers or streams in “Step 5” of the Wild and Scenic River eligibility assessment has been corrected and updated in this appendix, specialist reports, and the project record. The changes include clarification of process, and documentation of potential values. Differences between the 2005 inventory and current inventory are noted in Table 196-A, Summary of Changes and Corrections in ORVs, are found under Step 5 of the inventory.

Introduction

Congress enacted the Wild and Scenic Rivers Act (WSRA) in 1968 to preserve select river’s free-flowing condition, water quality, and outstandingly remarkable values. The most important provision of the WSRA is protecting rivers from the harmful effects of water resources projects. To protect free-flowing character the Federal Energy Regulatory Commission (which licenses nonfederal hydropower projects) is not allowed to license construction of dams, water conduits, reservoirs, powerhouses, transmission lines, or other project works on or directly affecting wild and scenic rivers. Other federal agencies may not assist by loan, grant, and license or otherwise any water resources project that would have a direct and adverse effect on the values for which a river was designated.

The WSRA also directs that each river in the National Wild and Scenic Rivers System (National System) be administered in a manner to protect and enhance a river’s outstanding natural and cultural values. It allows existing uses of a river to continue and future uses to be considered, so long as existing or proposed use does not conflict with protecting river values. The WSRA also directs building partnerships among landowners, river users, tribal nations, and all levels of government.

Rivers may be identified for suitability studies by an act of Congress under Section 5(a), or through federal agency-initiated study under Section 5(d) (1). By the end of 2002, Congress had authorized 138 rivers for study. Section 5(d) (1) directs federal agencies to consider the potential of wild and scenic rivers in their planning processes, and its application has resulted in numerous individual river designations, and state and area-specific legislation.

Both Sections 5(a) and 5(d) (1) require determinations to be made regarding a river’s eligibility, classification, and suitability. Eligibility and classification represent an inventory of existing conditions. Eligibility is an evaluation of whether a river is free-flowing and possesses one or more outstandingly remarkable value. If found eligible, a river is analyzed as to its current level of development and a preliminary classification determination is made as to whether it should be placed into one of three classes—wild, scenic, or recreational.

The final procedural step, a suitability study, provides the basis for determining whether to recommend a river as part of the National System. A suitability study is designed to answer the following questions:

- Should the river's free-flowing character, water quality, and outstandingly remarkable values be protected, or are one or more other uses important enough to warrant doing otherwise?
- Will the river's free-flowing character, water quality, and outstandingly remarkable values be protected through designation? Is it the best method for protecting the river corridor? In answering these questions, the benefits and impacts of Wild and Scenic River designation must be evaluated and alternative protection methods considered.
- Is there a demonstrated commitment to protect the river by any nonfederal entities that may be partially responsible for implementing protective management?

Rivers authorized for suitability studies by Congress are protected under the WSRA; specifically,

- Section 7(b)—prevents the harmful effects of water resources projects;
- Section 8(b)—withdraws public lands from disposition under public land laws;
- Section 9(b)—withdraws locatable minerals from appropriation under mining laws; and
- Section 12(a)—directs actions of other federal agencies to protect river values.

These protections last through the suitability study process, including a three-year period following transmittal of the final suitability study report by the President to Congress. The integrity of the identified classification must also be maintained during the protection period.

The identification of a river as eligible through the Forest planning process does not trigger any protections under the WSRA. To manage the river for its potential inclusion into the National System, other authorities are cited to protect its free-flowing character, water quality, outstandingly remarkable values, and preliminary or recommended classification.

No suitability studies are being conducted with this Forest Plan revision.

In this evaluation, only eligibility of rivers on the Idaho Panhandle National Forests is completed. Suitability is deferred, pending:

1. Public interest or support in wild and scenic river study, and
2. Congress expresses interest in a specific river for Wild and Scenic River designation, or
3. A proposed project would alter the free-flowing character of a stream, such as by impoundment, or adversely affect outstandingly remarkable values, or the river's inventoried classification (82.5).

Process to Identify and Classify Eligible Wild and Scenic Rivers in 2005

The following describes the process used for identifying those rivers and streams on the IPNF that are potentially eligible for inclusion in the National Wild and Scenic River System. Maps of existing eligible and potentially eligible Wild, Scenic, and Recreational Rivers are also included.

Using the Forest as the comparative scale, the IPNF then reviewed the identified potential 'outstandingly remarkable values' and determined whether they meet the criteria of being rare, unique, or exemplary. Values are not considered to be "outstandingly remarkable values" until they have been found to be rare, unique or exemplary at the Forest scale. In order to identify potentially eligible rivers the Forest used:

- Region 1 "Draft Consistency Paper — Wild and Scenic Rivers Assessment";

- Forest Service Handbook 1912.09 Ch.80 for identifying and evaluating potential additions to the National Wild and Scenic Rivers System on NFS lands pursuant to the WSRA of October 2, 1968, as amended; and
- Wild and Scenic Rivers Guidelines as published in the Federal Register/Vol.47, No. 173/Tuesday, September 7, 1982.

Step 1: Evaluate the status of eligible wild and scenic rivers in the current Forest Plan.

A review of the 1987 Forest Plan for the IPNF revealed that the Forest addressed eligibility of select rivers, but no forestwide assessments were completed. Therefore, a comprehensive forestwide evaluation of potentially eligible rivers on the Forest was needed.

Step 2: Complete a systematic forestwide inventory of streams and rivers.

As per the Wild and Scenic River Act at 5(d) (1) and Forest Service Manual policy (FSM 1924.03) a systematic inventory of named streams and rivers was completed on the IPNF. The inventory of the named rivers and streams on the IPNF was generated from the Forest's GIS coverage of rivers and streams on the Forest.

- The inventory of named streams and rivers on the IPNF resulted in the identification of 1,337 candidates to consider for eligibility. By district there are: Bonners Ferry District (145), Priest Lake District (123), Sandpoint District (142), Coeur d'Alene District (561), and St. Joe District (366).

Step 3: Determine which of the named rivers and streams are free-flowing.

Initial assessments were accomplished in an interdisciplinary manner by having district and/or supervisor office resource specialists review the listed named rivers and streams and, based on their knowledge, identify if the river or stream is free-flowing. This determination is made by answering the question:

- Is the river segment flowing in a natural condition without impoundment, diversion, straightening, rip rapping, or other modification of the waterway? Bridges and culverts are allowed and do not affect the segment's free-flowing nature.

If the river segment is not free-flowing, the river is not eligible.

Step 4: Identify potential eligibility by determining which of the named rivers and streams that is free-flowing, have a *potential* "outstandingly remarkable value".

To be eligible for designation, a river must be free flowing and possess one or more outstandingly remarkable value. Thus, the eligibility analysis consists of an examination of the river's hydrology, including any man made alterations; and an assessment of its natural, cultural, and recreational resources. The determination that a river area contains a *potential* "outstandingly remarkable value" is a professional judgment on the part of the interdisciplinary team, based on objective, site-specific assessments.

In order to be assessed as outstandingly remarkable, a river related value must be a unique, rare, or exemplary feature that is significant at a comparative regional or national scale. Dictionary

definitions of the words "unique" and "rare" indicate that such a value would be one that is a conspicuous example from among a number of similar values that are themselves uncommon or extraordinary. Only one such value is needed for eligibility.

The area, region, or scale of comparison is not fixed, and is defined as that which serves as a basis for meaningful comparative analysis; it may vary depending on the value being considered. Typically, a "region" is defined on the scale of an administrative unit, a portion of a state, or an appropriately scaled physiographic or hydrologic unit. The comparative scale used for this assessment is the individual Forest. That is, the rivers and streams on the IPNF were compared one to another.

While the spectrum of resources that may be considered is broad, all values should be directly river related. That is, they should:

- a) Be located in the river or on its immediate shore lands (generally within 1/4 mile on either side of the river);
- b) Contribute substantially to the functioning of the river ecosystem; and/or
- c) Owe their location or existence to the presence of the river.

The following criteria were considered in order to establish whether one or more outstandingly remarkable values are present. This is an illustrative list and is not intended to be all inclusive.

Scenery

- Do the landforms, vegetation type or seasonal variations, watercolor, or related factors result in notable or exemplary visual features or attractions?

Recreation

- Are recreational opportunities unique or rare within the region?
- Are recreational opportunities popular enough or have the potential to be popular enough to attract visitors from throughout the region of comparison?
- Are visitors willing to travel long distances to use the river resources for recreational purposes?
- Are interpretive and/or educational opportunities exceptional and unique within the region of comparison?

Geology

- Does the river, or area within the river corridor, contain one or more example of a geologic feature, process, or phenomenon unique or rare within the region of comparison?

Fish Populations

- Is there threatened or endangered species represented?
- Is it an important stronghold for native fish assemblages (diversity)?
- Are there genetically pure strains of native populations?
- Is there a Native American dependence on this fishery?
- Is there a lack of exotic species or non-native species in this river?
- Are there other important wildlife species dependent upon this fishery?

Habitat

- Is there a relationship between this river and the health and vigor of the fishery that would warrant protection of the river?
- Are there natural barriers to fish migration that restrict the distribution of the population?
- Is there high restoration or recovery potential for the habitat?
- Is this an intact system and does the habitat support native or wild stock assemblages?
- Does the habitat represent a pristine river system?

Wildlife

- Does the river or river corridor contain nationally or regionally important populations of indigenous wildlife species?
- Does the river or river corridor provide exceptionally high quality habitat for wildlife of national or regional significance?
- Does the river or river corridor provide unique habitat or a critical link in habitat conditions for federal or state listed (or candidate) threatened, endangered, or sensitive species? [Of particular significance is the presence of wild stocks and/or federal or state listed (or candidate) threatened, endangered, or sensitive species. Diversity of species is an important consideration and could, in itself, lead to a determination of "outstandingly remarkable."]

Prehistory

- Does the river or river corridor contain a site(s) where there is evidence of occupation or use by Native Americans?
- Do sites have unique or rare characteristics or exceptional human-interest value(s)?
- Do sites represent an area where a culture or cultural period was first identified and described?
- Were sites used concurrently by two or more cultural groups, and/or used by cultural groups for sacred purposes?

History

- Does the river or river corridor contain a site(s) or feature(s) associated with a significant event, an important person, or a cultural activity of the past that was rare or one-of-a-kind in the region?

Botany/Rare Plants and Plant Communities

- Are there any occurrences of federally threatened or endangered plant species?
- Are there any occurrences of plant species designated as sensitive by the Forest Service?
- Are there any occurrences of other rare plants that are tracked by the state Natural Heritage Program(s)?
- Are there any plant communities or habitats that are unique, rare, or significant, or that are tracked by the state Natural Heritage Programs?
- Are the native plant communities in good ecological conditions (i.e., relatively free of invasive plant species)?

Natural Areas

- Are there any designated research natural areas along the river?

- Are there any special interest areas (Botanical, Geological, Scenic, Zoological, etc.) along the river?
- Are there any other specially designated areas in the corridor (such as National Natural Landmarks)?

Initial assessments were accomplished in an interdisciplinary manner by having district and/or supervisor office resource specialists review the listed named rivers and streams and, based on their knowledge, identify whether a potential ‘outstandingly remarkable value’ exists. In most cases on-the-ground knowledge was used in developing the assessment of outstandingly remarkable values. Only the botanical resource was assessed using GIS information; this data was populated from on-the-ground surveys. All other assessments were based on direct knowledge of the individual streams.

The initial 2005 assessment, in Step 4, on the free flowing nature, scenery, and recreation was completed by the district recreation specialist. The assessment of geology was completed by the forest hydrologist and geologist. The assessment of fish was completed by the forest fish biologist. The assessment of wildlife was completed by the forest wildlife biologist. The assessment of history and prehistory was completed by the forest archaeologist. The assessment of botany was completed by the forest ecologist.

The resulting assessment of the free-flowing nature and *potential* outstandingly remarkable values was summarized by named stream and input into a spreadsheet. A copy of this spreadsheet can be found in the project record (PR# 1502 - Wild and Scenic River Inventory).

Step 5: Using the Forest as the comparative scale, review the identified *potential* “outstandingly remarkable values” and determine whether they meet the criteria of being rare, unique, or exemplary.

Values are not considered to be “outstandingly remarkable values” until they have been found to be rare, unique or exemplary at the Forest scale. See table 219-A through E WSR Inventory with potential values, ORVs, and determination of eligibility for the potential ORVs analyzed, supporting documentation and final ORV determination. For tracking purposes the *potential* ORVs identified in Step 4 are shown. Final values determined to be outstandingly remarkable values at the forest scale are noted, with further explanation of ORV in the rivers narrative section. Only rivers or streams with potential ORVs at the forest scale, or presented by the public (2011 American Whitewater inventory report) are shown in this appendix. For the complete list of streams and the identified *potential* values see project record #2802 and #2803 Wild and Scenic River Inventory.

The Forest initially completed an inventory and assessment of rivers eligibility for inclusion in the National Wild and Scenic River System in 2005. The results of this inventory were described in the FEIS (pages 495-505), FEIS Appendix E, and the Specialist Report in the record. In resolving objections to the revised Forest Plan, the IPNF reviewed and validated the 2005 inventory and findings of eligible rivers. In conducting the review, values of rivers and streams brought forward by public familiar with the river resources were reviewed. .

In March of 2014, the IPNF followed FSH 1909.12, chapter 80 in reviewing, validating, and identifying rivers and streams eligible for wild and scenic river designation. A forest team met and reviewed the potential values for the named streams in the 2005 inventory. Values identified by the public were reviewed. Changes resulting from this review are summarized in Table 216-A below. Rationale for the 2014 changes and corrections in ORVs are documented in Table 219-A

through E (titled 2014 Review of WSR Inventory Documenting Rivers with Potential Values by district).

Table 216-A. Summary of the Changes and Corrections in ORVs and Eligible Rivers

River	NRI	2005 Potential ORV	2013 LMP ORV	2014 Validation and Review Findings	2014 Final ORV
Upper Priest River	S,R,F,W ¹	S,R,F,G	S,R,F	Added W to match NRI Added B due to this area having the largest area of old growth cedar, western hemlock and grand fir in the interior western U.S.	S, R, F, W, G, B
Little North Fork Clearwater River	R,F,W	S,R,F,W	R,F,W	No change to 2005 inventory Final ORVs will combine NRI and 2005 inventory	S,R,F,W
Coeur d'Alene River	N/A	R,F,W,H	R,H	No changes to 2005 inventory Final ORVs will combine 2005 inventory with the 2013 LMP listing	R,F,W,H
Little North Fork of Coeur d'Alene River	F	F	F	No changes to 2005 inventory	No change from LMP
North Fork Coeur d'Alene River	S,F,W	S,G,F,W,B, O	S,R,F	No change to 2005 inventory ORV listing in 2013 LMP for recreation is in error since neither the 2005 inventory or the NRI found recreation as an ORV. It appears that recreation was erroneously listed rather than wildlife. Final ORVs will combine NRI and 2005 inventory	S,F,W,G,B, O
Pack River	F	No listing of ORVs	R	Added F Final ORVs will use NRI and 2014 validation inventory	R,F
Long Canyon	W,O	G	W	Added W and O to match NRI Final ORVs will combine 2005 inventory with NRI	G,W,O
Hughes Fork	N/A	S,R,W,H,B	S,R,W,H,B	No change from 2005 inventory	No change from LMP
Kootenai River	N/A	S,R,F,H	S,F	Added R and H to match 2005 inventory	S,R,F,H

¹S= Scenery, R= Recreation, G= Geology, F = Fisheries, W= Wildlife, H= History, P = Prehistory, B= Botany, and O= Other

An interdisciplinary team completed the review as instructed in the objection response: forest planning and team leader, forest hydrology and geology, forest fish biologist, forest wildlife

biologist, district botany, district archaeologist, forest recreation and scenery, GIS specialist. When necessary, the team worked with district specialists to determine values by streams.

The team met and reviewed the potential values for the named streams in the 2005 inventory. Values identified by the public were also included. The team completed the following steps:

1. Reviewed the list of streams that are on the Congressionally Authorized Studies River list (section 5a of the WSR Act). The last public law that added any rivers to this list was March of 2009. The IPNF has two streams (1) Moyie River (26.1 miles; report transmitted to Congress on September 13, 1982; designation not recommended) and Priest River (67 miles; report recommending congressional designation transmitted to Congress on October 2, 1979; no action taken).
2. Reviewed the list of rivers on the National River Inventory (NRI) from the Park Service. There was no change in the rivers listed in the NRI from the 2005 inventory. Little North Fork of the Clearwater River, North Fork of the Coeur d'Alene River, Long Canyon Creek, Pack River, and Upper Priest River are the only creeks/rivers on the NRI list on the IPNF. These are the rivers that were included as eligible under the 1987 Forest Plan.

It was noted during this review that the ORVs listed in the Land Management Plan in Table 11 on page 58 did not always match either the NRI or the 2005 inventory. The team corrected the inconsistencies between the two inventories. Table 216-A above and 218 below corrects the inconsistencies and errors. Table 218 will be included in the errata to the Land Management Plan.

3. Identified rivers that need to be inventoried based on public input. The report submitted by American Whitewater was included in the inventory of streams. Big Creek, Boulder Creek, Boundary Creek, Smith Creek, Cow Creek, Lightning Creek, Slate Creek, Marble Creek, and North Fork of the Saint Joe were specifically reviewed by the team.
4. As per the Wild and Scenic River Act at 5(d) (1) and Forest Service Manual policy (FSM 1924.03), a systematic inventory was completed on the IPNF in 2005. The inventory of named rivers and streams on the IPNF resulted in the identification of 1,337 candidates to consider for eligibility (Bonners Ferry District = 145, Priest Lake District = 123, Sandpoint District = 142, Coeur d'Alene District = 561, and St. Joe District = 366). The team reviewed the 2005 assessment of these 1,337 candidates to validate the initial review and identify any potential outstandingly remarkable values and their free-flowing characteristics

In validating the 2005 review to identify rivers and streams that were free-flowing the team used the definition of free flowing from the FSH 1909.12, 82.12 "The existence of low dams, diversion works, or other minor structures at the time any river is proposed for inclusion in the National System does not automatically disqualify it from designation, but future construction of such structures is not allowed."

In reviewing the status of free-flowing streams the team identified the following changes:

Table 216–B. Change in Free-flowing Status

Stream	Change in Free-flowing Status
Yellowdog Creek	Changed to free-flowing because this creek has been restored since the original analysis
Marble Creek	Changed to free-flowing; this creek was erroneously

Stream	Change in Free-flowing Status
	considered not free-flowing; rationale regarding changes made to Marble Creek can be found on the following page
Hughes Fork	Changed to not free-flowing because of the channelized conditions of the creek
Bath Creek	Changed to not free-flowing due to an error in the original assessment

5. The team reviewed streams with no potential values identified by the Forest in 2005 or by the public in the DEIS and found eight streams that had previously been identified with no potential values to have potential values. These streams are identified in table 216–C below. The individual rivers and streams were compared to others on the Forest.

Table 216–C. 2014 Review of IPNF Streams Found to have Potential ORVs

Stream	Potential Value
Cow Creek	Botany
Smith Creek	Recreation
Grass Creek	Wildlife; Botany
Bog Creek	Botany
West Fork Eagle Creek	Scenery; Recreation; Fish; Botany
Big Creek	Recreation
Slate Creek	Recreation
Round Prairie	Botany

6. The team reviewed all remaining streams that had potential values identified either by the Forest or by the public. Each stream was reviewed to determine if the potential values were outstandingly remarkable values (ORVs) based on FSH 1909.19, 82.14. Based on identified values and subsequent discussion, some of the ORVs were changed (added or deleted) for the eligible river systems. Rationale supporting all changes made can be found in tables 219 A through E at the end of this appendix. There is an individual t for the rivers and streams for each district.

Some of the streams with potential ORVs, or brought forward by the public, were found to not have rare, unique, or exemplary values at the forest comparative scale. For example, some streams were identified, or proposed by the public, with a fish potential ORV because they had west slope cut trout or bull trout critical habitat. The Forest has numerous streams that are critical habitat for these species, so this value is not rare, unique, or exemplary and is not an ORV. This also applies to several wildlife potential ORVs identified based on lynx, grizzly bear, or wolf species or habitat. These species and habitat occur across the forest and are not unique or rare.

The review found several recreation potential ORVs identified by public with specific opportunities or areas on forest that are valued by individuals or groups. This was the case with paddling, or white water class IV-V streams. The wild and scenic river eligibility report provided by American Whitewater listed paddling on several streams that they found as having outstanding values. However in order for a recreation value to be outstandingly remarkable it should appeal to a larger community, and draw recreating public to the specific activity or area. Determination

of outstanding recreation values for streams or rivers are documented for the St. Joe River.

In conducting this review, the team confirmed the rivers identified as eligible in the revised Forest Plans and did not identify any additional streams or rivers as eligible.

Eligibility Analysis for Marble Creek

Marble Creek was identified as free flowing with ORVs during the initial inventory and the eligibility determination in 2005. This river was included as eligible for WSR in the Proposed Plan that was released in 2006. Prior to development of the DEIS for the revised plan, the Forest reviewed the eligible rivers. It was determined that the splash dams along this creek have altered the natural appearance of the waterway, causing it to be ineligible (not free flowing). Page 31 of the FEIS described the splash dams as creating “artificial cataracts and blockages that continue to alter the creek’s natural path and flow. Because the flow continues to be altered, the basic screening criterion of ‘free-flowing’ is not being met; therefore, this creek was not considered as an eligible river for wild and scenic designation.” This reversed the call made on the initial inventory in 2005. The 2005 review also identified scenery, recreation, and history as potential ORVs but did not provide rationale to explain if these potential values were rare, unique, and exemplary at the comparative Forest scale to be considered an outstandingly remarkable value to warrant a rating of eligible.

In 2014 an interdisciplinary team reviewed and validated the 2005 inventory of potential ORVs. They added wildlife to the list of potential river related values and determined the 2005 review mistakenly found the splash dams on Marble Creek to affect its free-flowing status. When applying the definition of free-flowing (described below) the team found the splash dams did not warrant a not free-flowing status.

FSH 1909.12 – 82.12 Free-flowing: The act defines free-flowing as existing or flowing in a natural condition without impoundment, diversion, straightening, rip-rapping, or other modification of the waterway. The existence of low dams, diversion works, or other minor structures at the time any river is proposed for inclusion in the National System does not automatically disqualify it for designation, but future construction of such structures is not allowed. The USDA-USDI Guidelines state that, “The fact that a river segment may flow between large impoundments will not necessarily preclude its designation. Such segments may qualify if conditions within the segment meet the eligibility

This review also determined that if the splash dams were not in place, making it free-flowing, the creek’s identified 2005 potential ORVs of scenery, recreation, and history was still lacking the criteria to be “rare, unique, and exemplary” at the comparative Forest scale to be considered an outstandingly remarkable value to warrant a rating of eligible. However the rationale to explain this was lacking. The following describes the results of the 2014 validation process for these values, and is documented in table 217 below:

- **Scenery:** The potential identified value for scenery has been changed from yes to no because the scenery in Marble Creek is not considered rare, unique, and exemplary at the Forest scale to be considered an outstandingly remarkable value. This scenery is very common across the forest, especially across the south zone.
- **Recreation:** The potential recreation value is a high use corridor with multiple recreation uses. These high use river corridors are common and located across the forest. Several trails go to historic logging sites that feature steam donkeys, trestles and other historic logging sites. The type of logging activity found within this drainage has occurred in

other areas on the forest and is not rare, unique, or exemplary. The trails that access the historic sites are not river dependent. These potential recreation values are not considered rare, unique, and exemplary at the Forest scale to be considered an outstandingly remarkable value.

- **History:** The potential history value is comprised of many historic logging sites that feature steam donkeys, trestles and several railroad logging features located within the drainage but are not within Marble Creek or its immediate shorelands (within ¼ mile on either side of the river) FSH 1901.12 82.14 1.

The 2014 review added the potential value of wildlife for Marble Creek. Both harlequin duck breeding sites and the Coeur d’Alene salamander habitat have been identified since the original 2005 assessment. Both habitat and breeding sites for these species have been identified elsewhere on the forest. This wildlife value was not considered rare, unique, and exemplary at the Forest scale to be considered an outstandingly remarkable value to warrant a rating of eligible.

In the summer of 2014 the splash dams in Marble Creek were removed under the Marble Creek Splash Dams Fish Migration Enhancement Project. This project essentially restored Marble Creek to its free-flowing natural condition in order to provide fish migration and habitat improvement. A report documenting the removal of the splash dams is located in the project record.

Tables 5-9 at the end of this appendix contain the 2014 ORV validation of the 2005 assessment. These tables document, by district, those rivers, streams that have *potential* ORVs and provides rationale for whether they are rare, unique, and exemplary at the comparative Forest scale to be considered an outstandingly remarkable value to warrant a rating of eligible.

Step 6: Determine preliminary classification.

The potential classification of a river found to be eligible is based on the condition of the river and the adjacent lands as they currently exist. Section 2(b) of the WSRA of October 2, 1968 specifies and defines three classification categories for eligible rivers:

1. Wild rivers;
2. Scenic rivers; and
3. Recreational rivers.

The USDA and USDI Guidelines for Eligibility, Classification, and Management of River Areas dated September 7, 1982 (USDA-USDI Guidelines) provides the following classification criteria for wild, scenic, and recreational rivers.

Table 6. Classification Criteria for Wild, Scenic, and Recreational River Areas

Attribute	Wild	Scenic	Recreational
Water Resource Development	Free of impoundment.	Free of impoundment.	Some existing impoundment or diversion.
			The existence of low dams, diversions, or other modifications of the waterway is acceptable, provided the waterway remains generally natural and riverine in appearance.

Attribute	Wild	Scenic	Recreational
Shoreline Development	Essentially primitive. Little or no evidence of human activity.	Largely primitive and undeveloped. No substantial evidence of human activity.	Some development. Substantial evidence of human activity.
	The presence of a few inconspicuous structures, particularly those of historic or cultural value is acceptable.	The presence of small communities, dispersed dwellings, or farm structures is acceptable.	The presence of extensive residential development and a few commercial structures is acceptable.
	A limited amount of domestic livestock grazing or hay production is acceptable.	The presence of grazing, hay production, or row crops is acceptable.	Lands may have been developed for the full range of agricultural and forestry uses.
	Little or no evidence of past timber harvest. No ongoing timber harvest.	Evidence of past or ongoing timber harvest is acceptable, provided the forest appears natural from the riverbank.	May show evidence of past and ongoing timber harvest.
Accessibility	Generally inaccessible except by trail.	Accessible in places by road.	Readily accessible by road or railroad.
	No roads, railroads, or other provision for vehicular travel within the river area. A few existing roads leading to the boundary of the area are acceptable.	Roads may occasionally reach or bridge the river. The existence of short stretches of conspicuous or longer stretches of inconspicuous roads or railroads is acceptable.	The existence of parallel roads or railroads on one or both banks as well as bridge crossings and other river access points is acceptable.
Water Quality	Meets or exceeds criteria or federally approved state standards for aesthetics, for propagation of fish and wildlife normally adapted to the habitat of the river, and for primary contact recreation (swimming) except where exceeded by natural conditions.	No criteria are prescribed by the WSRA. The Federal Water Pollution Control Act Amendments of 1972 have made it a national goal that all waters of the US are made fishable and swimmable. Therefore, rivers will not be precluded from scenic or recreational classification because of poor water quality at the time of their study, provided a water quality improvement plan exists or is being developed in compliance with applicable federal and state laws.	

(1) Wild River Areas

The rivers or sections of rivers that are free of impoundments and generally inaccessible except by trail, with watersheds or shoreline essentially primitive and waters unpolluted. These represent vestiges of primitive America.

These criteria are interpreted as follows:

- a) "Free of impoundments." Wild river areas shall be free of impoundments.
- b) "Watersheds or shorelines essentially primitive." Wild river areas will show little or no evidence of human activity. Shorelines and watersheds within the river area should be essentially free of structures including such things as buildings, pipelines, power lines, dams, pumps, generators, diversion works, rip-rap, and other modifications of the waterway or adjacent land within the river corridor. The existence of a few inconspicuous

structures, particularly those of historic or cultural value, at the time of study need not bar wild classification.

- c) A limited amount of domestic livestock grazing or hay production may be considered "essentially primitive." There should be no row crops or ongoing timber harvest and the river area should show little or no evidence of past logging activities.
- d) "Generally inaccessible except by trail." Wild river areas will not contain roads, railroads, or other provisions for vehicular travel within the river area. The existence of a few inconspicuous roads leading to the boundary of the river area at the time of study will not necessarily bar wild river classification.
- e) "Waters unpolluted." The water quality of a wild river will meet or exceed federal criteria or federally approved state standards for aesthetics, for propagation of fish and wildlife normally adapted to the habitat of the stream, and for primary contact recreation except where exceeded by natural conditions.

(2) Scenic River Areas

The rivers, or sections of rivers that are free of impoundments, with shorelines or watersheds still largely primitive and shorelines largely undeveloped, but accessible in places by roads.

These criteria are interpreted as follows:

- a) "Free of impoundments." Scenic river areas will be free of impoundments.
- b) "Shorelines or watersheds still largely primitive." To qualify for scenic classification, the rivers segment's shorelines and immediate environment should not show substantial evidence of human activity. The portion of the watershed within the boundary of the scenic river may have some discernible existing development. "Largely primitive" means that the shorelines and the immediate river environment still present an overall natural character, but that in places land may be developed for agricultural purposes. Row crops would be considered as meeting the test of "largely primitive," as would timber harvest and other resource use, providing such activity is accomplished without a substantial adverse effect on the natural appearance of the river or its immediate environment.
- c) "Shorelines largely undeveloped," means that any structures or concentration of structures must be limited to relatively short reaches of the total area under consideration for designation as a scenic river area.
- d) "Accessible in places by road." Means that roads may reach the river area and occasionally bridge the river. The presence of short stretches of conspicuous or longer stretches of inconspicuous and well-screened roads or railroads will not necessarily preclude scenic river designation. In addition to the physical and scenic relationship of the free-flowing river area to roads or railroads, consideration should be given to the type of use for which such roads or railroads were constructed and the type of use which would occur within the proposed scenic river area.

(3) Recreational River Areas

The rivers or sections of rivers that are readily accessible by road or railroad, that may have some development along their shorelines, and that may have undergone some impoundment or diversion in the past.

These criteria are interpreted as follows:

- a) "Some impoundment or diversion in the past." There may be some existing impoundments, diversions, and other modifications of the waterway having an impact on the river area. Existing low dams, diversion works, rip-rap, and other minor structures will not bar recreational classification, provided the waterway remains generally natural and riverine in appearance.
- b) "Some development along their shorelines." Lands may have been developed for the full range of agricultural and forestry uses, may show evidence of past and ongoing timber harvest, and may include some residential, commercial, or similar development.
- c) "Readily accessible by road or railroad." River areas classified as recreational may contain existing parallel roads or railroads in close proximity to one or both banks of the river as well as bridge crossings and roads fording or ending at the river.

There are several points to keep in mind when reading and applying the classification criteria:

- It is important to understand each criterion, but it is more important to understand their collective intent. Each river segment and its immediate environment should be considered as a unit. The basis for classification is the degree of naturalness, or stated negatively, the degree of evidence of man's activity in the river area. The most natural rivers will be classified wild; those somewhat less natural, scenic, and those least natural, recreational.
- Generally, only conditions within the river area determine classification; however, occasionally conditions outside the river area, such as developments which could impact air and water quality, noise levels, or scenic views within the river area, may influence classification.
- For the purpose of classification, a river area may be divided into segments. Each segment, considered as a whole, will conform to one of the classifications. In segmenting the river, the assessment should take into account the management strategies necessary to administer the entire river area and should avoid excessive segmentation.
- The WSRA provides no specific guidance on water quality for scenic and recreational rivers. However, the Clean Water Act has made it a national goal that all waters of the United States be made fishable and swimmable, and provides the legal means for upgrading water quality in any river which would otherwise be suitable for inclusion in the system. Therefore, rivers will not necessarily be excluded from the system because of poor water quality at the time of study, provided a water quality improvement plan exists or is being developed in compliance with applicable state and federal laws.
- Although each classification permits certain existing development, the criteria do not imply that additional inconsistent development is permitted in the future.
- The classification criteria provide uniform guidance for professional judgment, but they are not absolutes. It is not possible to formulate criteria so as to mechanically or automatically classify river areas. Therefore, there may occasionally be exceptions to some of the criteria. For example, if the assessment finds that strict application of the classification criteria would not provide the most appropriate classification for a specific river segment, the recommendation may consider an exception to the classification criteria.

Designated Wild and Scenic Rivers

Congress designated the St. Joe Wild and Scenic River on November 10th, 1978 (P.L. 95-625 Section 708) as part of the Wild and Scenic Rivers System. The St. Joe River is designated as a classified wild river from Spruce Tree campground upriver to St. Joe Lake near the Montana State line, covering 29 miles and 8,229 acres of NFS ownership. The St. Joe River is designated as a classified recreational river from Spruce Tree campground downstream to Avery, covering 41.6 miles and 13,061 acres of NFS ownership.¹

Eligible Wild and Scenic Rivers

All of the eligible rivers and streams identified in the 1987 Forest Plan and subsequent amendments were found to still be eligible, totaling 172 miles on NFS lands and 52,539 acres within the associated corridors. Three additional river and stream segments were found to be potentially eligible as wild and scenic rivers, totaling 19.5 miles on NFS lands and 5,185 acres within the associated corridors. Table 218 below lists eligible wild and scenic rivers along with their outstandingly, remarkable values.

Table 7. Eligible Wild, Scenic, and Recreation Rivers

River	Status *	Outstandingly Remarkable Values	Preliminary Classification	NFS Miles	NFS Acres
Upper Priest River					
Seg. 1	Existing	Recreation, Scenery, Wildlife, Fisheries Geology, Botany	Wild	19.8	5,096
Little North Fork Clearwater River					
Seg.1	Existing	Scenery Recreation, Fisheries, Wildlife	Recreational	7.9	2,443
Seg. 2	Existing		Wild	18.3	5,852
Seg. 3	Existing		Recreational	0.4	39
Coeur d’Alene (CDA) River					
Seg. 1 (all non-Forest Service)	Existing	Recreation Fisheries Wildlife Historic	Recreational	0.0	0.0
Seg. 2	Existing		Recreational	0.3	395
Little North Fork Coeur d’Alene River					
Seg. 1	Existing	Fisheries	Recreational	37.8	11,338

¹ Miles and acreages listed are from GIS data. The proclaimed (land status) acreage is actually 8,198 designated as wild and 12,665 designated recreational. The St. Joe Wild and Scenic River Development and Management Plan identify the mileage as 26.6 miles designated as wild and 39.7 designated as recreational.

River	Status*	Outstandingly Remarkable Values	Preliminary Classification	NFS Miles	NFS Acres
North Fork Coeur d’Alene (CDA) River					
Seg. 1	Existing	Scenery, Fisheries Wildlife Geology Botany Other	Recreational	9.2	2,904
Seg. 2	Existing		Wild	15.6	4,454
Seg. 3	Existing		Recreational	35.0	11,268
Pack River					
Seg. 1	Existing	Fisheries Recreation	Recreational	13.7	4,262
Long Canyon Creek					
Seg. 1	Existing	Wildlife Geology Other	Wild	14.1	4,488
Hughes Fork					
Seg. 1	New	Scenery, Recreation, Wildlife, History, Botany	Wild	4.8	1,562
Seg. 2	New		Recreational	9.9	2,410
Kootenai River					
Seg. 1	New	Scenery Recreation Fisheries Historic	Recreational	6.5	1,213
Total				191.6	57,724

* Segments found to be eligible as wild and scenic under the 1987 Forest Plan as amended as listed as “existing.” Additional segments found to be potentially eligible under the plan revision are listed as “new”

Narratives

Following are narratives for each river system listed determined to be eligible in the above table 218 and the designated St. Joe River.

St. Joe River System

The St. Joe River begins its journey at St. Joe Lake, at an elevation of 6,460 feet. Known for its exceptionally clear water, visitors can stand on a bridge 30 feet above the river and see the bottom through 15 feet of water. The primary tributary is the St. Maries River, with several other smaller tributaries and lakes along the length of the river. A total of 66.3 miles of the St. Joe River is designated in the National Wild and Scenic Rivers System. The segment from St. Joe Lake to

Spruce Tree Campground (26.6 miles) is designated as a wild river and the segment from Spruce Tree Campground (39.7 miles) to the town of Avery is designated as a recreational river.²

The entire St. Joe Wild and Scenic River corridor has spectacular scenery, with crystal clear water, numerous pools, riffles and small falls, moss and fern-covered cliffs to the water's edge, a large variety of trees, views of near and distant timber covered slopes interspersed with grass, and brush field openings. Tree species are typical of northern Idaho with a scattering of 100-year old snags left standing after the 1910 fire, their tops still visible above the green canopy of the younger trees, a mosaic of fir, pine, cedar, and other species. The golden hues of the western larch scattered throughout the corridor brighten up the hill sides in the fall. Outstanding winter landscapes along the groomed snowmobile trail from Avery to Gold Creek provide opportunities to view snow-draped trees and frozen waterfalls. Visitors have an excellent opportunity to see elk, deer, and moose, and variety of birds, fish, and fur-bearing animals. More unique species such as mountain goats, mountain lions, wolves, bald eagles, osprey, and harlequin ducks can sometimes be seen throughout the river corridor.

Good access along paved roads (Highway 50 and Red Ives Road 218) takes visitors through the recreational river corridor to the doorstep of the wild river section where a non-motorized trail parallels the river for 17 miles. Facilities along the recreational river segment include a picnic area and several developed campgrounds. Dispersed recreation is important throughout the entire St. Joe Wild and Scenic River corridor, with over two dozen dispersed sites that are used for both camping and day use activities. Numerous trails originate from the recreation segment, providing opportunities for both non-motorized use and to a lesser extent single-track motorized opportunities. The very popular Red Ives Cabin Rental and Historic Ranger Station are located in the recreation segment two miles from the end of the road. Along the wild segment, non-motorized trail use opportunities abound. This segment of the river is favored by stock riders, backpackers, and anglers who want a more remote experience.

Recreation uses are diverse along the St. Joe Wild and Scenic River and include rafting (both whitewater and leisure floating), canoeing, kayaking, swimming, sightseeing, camping, fishing, hunting, hiking, backpacking, stock riding, berry picking, and in winter, snowmobiling. One of the few whitewater opportunities in North Idaho, segments of fast-running water, provide challenging class II, III, and IV rapids for whitewater enthusiasts in spring and early summer.

Hunting and fishing opportunities draw thousands of visitors to the area every year. The river corridor provides habitat for a variety of wildlife and is well known for its elk hunting opportunities, as well as mountain goats, deer, moose, mountain lion, and bear. The river provides outstanding habitat for a diversity of fish species, supporting populations of nationally-significant fish species such as bull trout and native westslope cutthroat trout. The river is designated as a blue-ribbon wild trout stream by Idaho Fish and Game and is considered one of the highest quality fisheries in the state. Considered by many to be the best westslope cutthroat trout river in northern Idaho, the St. Joe Wild and Scenic River is managed as catch-and-release water.

Many anglers, who visit either segment of the St. Joe, fly fish. This sport requires a great deal of concentration as you usually have to “see” a strike rather than “feel” it. With this in mind, the combination of the flowing water, steep canyons, and heightened concentration give an angler a truly wild experience.

² Miles listed here are from the St. Joe Wild and Scenic River Development and Management Plan. See the Development and Management Plan for additional information on the management of the river.

Upper Priest River

The Upper Priest River originates at the Canadian border and flows south for approximately 20 miles to the Upper Priest Lake. The entire eligible river is under NFS ownership. This free-flowing river is characterized by cold clear water, clean substrate, and abundant deep pools that provide outstanding aquatic habitat. It meanders through a glaciated U-shaped valley vegetated with predominately continuous stands of mature old growth western redcedar and western hemlock. A large portion of the Upper Priest River is within the Salmo-Priest proposed wilderness and is also proposed as both a Research Natural Area and botanical Special Interest Area. The river is designated as critical habitat for threatened bull trout and the river corridor is within identified habitat for threatened and endangered wildlife species (woodland caribou, grizzly bear, Canada lynx), and is considered suitable habitat for harlequin duck (R1 Sensitive Species). Upper Priest River is paralleled by a non-motorized trail extending eight miles south to north terminating near the Canadian border and Upper Priest Falls. This trail and associated primitive campsites are extremely popular with locals and visitors for providing solitude not found near Priest Lake.

Little North Fork Clearwater River

The river is a free flowing stream from its source at Fish Lake to where it flows into the Dworshak Reservoir. The headwaters are on public lands administered by the Bureau of Land Management and the Forest Service. The Little North Fork of the Clearwater River is a fast-moving but mostly crystal-clear river. Major streams draining into the Little North Fork include Sawtooth Creek, Canyon Creek, and Foehl Creek.

The upper section, from Fish Lake to Adair Creek, is classified as recreational and runs for approximately 11 miles, with 8 miles on NFS lands. This upper section gently flows through meadows and then flows through private and national forest properties that have roads and have been managed for timber production. The middle section, from Adair Creek to the border of the Idaho State lands, is classified wild and runs for approximately 26 miles, with 18 miles on NFS lands. This section flows through a deep, rugged, roadless river canyon, dominated by scenic groves of mature western redcedar and hemlock. The canyon is rimmed with scenic views of the surrounding peaks of the Mallard Larkins Pioneer Area and Snow Peak Wildlife Management Area. The third section, from the Idaho State lands to the Dworshak Reservoir, is classified as recreational and is approximately three miles long, with less than ½ mile on NFS lands. This area is roaded, with recreational access.

The Little North Fork Clearwater River contains a diverse range of unique and challenging rapids, rated from class II to Class V. In its upper reaches, the river has continuous class II-III boulder garden style rapids. Lower down, the river drops into several distinct canyons with rapids formed by exposed bedrock ledges, constricted canyon walls and large boulder fields. In its last three miles, the river offers nearly continuous class III/IV whitewater, punctuated by large and challenging class IV+ and V drops. The Little North Fork also offers paddlers the opportunity for a multi-day river trip in a remote and roadless setting. Once on the river, the user is committed for 12-15 miles until reaching the upper end of the Dworshak Reservoir. During high water runoff in May or June, there may be limited opportunities for rafting and kayaking on the Little North Fork; and access to the middle section of the river is by trail and cross-country up to several miles. Fallen trees pose floating challenges. The canyon also offers superb opportunities for recreational fishing, as well as hiking and wildlife viewing.

The Little North Fork Clearwater has superb water quality, an intact watershed, and is designated critical habitat for bull trout, and holds an exceptional fishery of westslope cutthroat. Several anadromous fishes also use the Little North Fork for spawning. In addition, the Little North Fork

provides habitat for several special wildlife species including mountain goats, Canada lynx, fisher, wolverine, and harlequin ducks.

Coeur d'Alene River

The Coeur d'Alene River system begins just south of the confluence with the North Fork Coeur d'Alene River and flows approximately 38 miles to Coeur d'Alene Lake. The river is broken into two segments, both of which are classified as recreational. The first segment flows from the North Fork Coeur d'Alene River almost to the Cataldo Mission. This segment is 7.6 miles long and does not have any NFS ownership. The second segment flows from just east of the Cataldo Mission to Coeur d'Alene Lake. This segment is 30.2 miles long, with less than one mile on NFS ownership. The Coeur d'Alene River is noted for its recreational and historic values. Thousands of people recreate along this river each year. Popular activities include fishing, canoeing, camping, and inner tubing. The river is clear and shallow in this section making inner tubing a popular summertime activity. There are no developed campgrounds along this stretch of the river, but dispersed camping is very popular. This segment of river corridor is roaded with paved access along this entire stretch.

Little North Fork Coeur d'Alene River

The Little North Fork Coeur d'Alene River is currently listed as eligible in the Nationwide Rivers inventory by the Heritage Conservation and Recreation Service. The river is classified as recreational and is approximately 38 miles long, with more than 98 percent in NFS ownership. Scenery along the Little North Fork Coeur d'Alene River is spectacular, providing a large variety of trees and examples of early and mid-succession riparian vegetation. Visitors along this segment of river may see a variety of wildlife including bears, moose, elk, deer, and a variety of birds. This major tributary of the Coeur d'Alene River is noted for its crystal clear water and outstanding fisheries. The Little North Fork provides anglers with a unique opportunity to catch native westslope cutthroat trout.

North Fork Coeur d'Alene River

The North Fork Coeur d'Alene River flows out of the Bitterroot Mountains in a southwesterly direction eventually flowing into the Coeur d'Alene River. The river is 77 miles long with more than 75 percent on NFS lands. Segment 1 is classified as recreational, and flows from the headwaters at Powder Mountain to the trailhead for the Coeur d'Alene River NRT trail #20. This segment is nine miles long with 100 percent NFS ownership. Segment 2 is classified wild, and flows from trail #20 to the intersection with road 6310. This segment is almost 16 miles long with 100 percent NFS ownership. Segment 3 flows from the intersection with road 6310 to the confluence with the Coeur d'Alene River. This segment is 52 miles long with 67 percent NFS ownership.

The North Fork has beautiful scenery with clear water, multiple riffles, small pools, and varying terrain along the river's edge from forested areas to meadows and rocky cliff bands. The North Fork canyon contains unique and highly scenic geologic features including Cathedral Rocks, a formation comprised of shear canyon walls and large rock spires. Tree species are typical of North Idaho including white pine, Douglas-fir, grand and subalpine fir, hemlock, cedar, larch, and spruce. Some snags from the 1910 fire still stand within the canopy. Wildlife is abundant including elk, deer, moose, bear, and bald eagles. Sensitive species that may occur in the area include the Coeur d'Alene salamander, western toad, black-backed woodpecker, Townsend's big-eared bat, fringed myotis, and fisher. This portion of the river contains some of the most critical bull trout habitat in the Coeur d'Alene drainage. The North Fork also provides anglers with a unique opportunity to catch native westslope cutthroat trout. There is also a rich history of human

occupation along this stretch of river. This is evidenced by a large number of historic properties and archeological sites along the recreational segment of the North Fork Coeur d'Alene. The Spion Kop RNA is within the corridor of segment 3.

Recreational opportunities are abundant along the North Fork Coeur d'Alene River. The recreational segments are accessible by road or trail, with Trail 20, a National Recreation Trail paralleling the wild segment. Other opportunities along the entire river corridor include picnicking at developed picnic sites, camping at developed campgrounds or in rural, unmanaged camp sites, renting a historic cabin at Avery Creek or Magee, hiking, canoeing, kayaking, inner tubing, or swimming.

Pack River

The headwaters of the Pack River originate from a collection of high mountain lakes among the Selkirk Crest north of Sandpoint, Idaho. The river is classified as recreational and flows 15 miles, with 90 percent NFS ownership. The upper portion of the river has one access road maintained primarily for summer and winter recreation purposes. The lower portion is roaded. This stream is the second largest tributary to Lake Pend Oreille and the upper river is a designated water body for cold water aquatic life, salmonid spawning, domestic water supply, and outdoor recreation. The Pack River drainage provides a unique setting for recreation, offering a little bit of everything; trails to high mountain lakes, summer and winter motorized trails at the lower reaches, and primitive camping experiences. The Pack River is designated as critical habitat for threatened bull trout and the portion of the river corridor above Blanc Creek is within identified habitat for threatened, endangered, and proposed wildlife species (woodland caribou, grizzly bear, Canada lynx, and wolverine) and is considered suitable habitat for harlequin duck (R1 Sensitive Species).

Long Canyon Creek

Long Canyon Creek flows north from its source in the Selkirk Crest to the Kootenai River. The river is classified wild and flows 15 miles, with 93 percent NFS ownership. The underlying material in the area is a metamorphosed granitic intrusive rock. It is one of the few remaining stream corridors of its size in northern Idaho that has seen limited disturbance by human activity. The river flows through a canyon and a hiking trail (#16) parallels most of the river. Stands of old growth western redcedar, western white pine, western hemlock, and Engelmann spruce dominate much of the canyon floor within the river corridor. Whitebark pine is found along the ridgelines of the watershed. The canyon also contains habitat for threatened, endangered, and proposed wildlife species (woodland caribou, grizzly bear, Canada lynx, and wolverine) and is suitable habitat for harlequin duck (R1 Sensitive Species). Additionally, Long Canyon Creek is designated as critical habitat for threatened bull trout.

Hughes Fork

The Hughes Fork (a tributary to the Upper Priest River) flows south from its source near Shedroof Divide for almost 15 miles to its junction with the Upper Priest River. The river is broken into two segments: segment 1 is classified as wild and flows from its source south for almost five miles to the intersection with trail 312; segment 2 flows for almost 10 miles from the intersection with trail 312 to its confluence with the Upper Priest River. Approximately 2 miles of the lower reaches of Hughes Fork has been channelized and altered. The channelization that has occurred is considered minor and does not affect the free-flowing value for which the river was considered. The entire river is in NFS ownership. The area is popular for recreation, with trail 312 paralleling most of segment 1. The southern portion of segment 2 is roaded, with several hiking trails in the area. From a hiking and horseback riding experience the variety of trail experiences

offered ranges from dense shaded old growth stands mingled with ancient cedars to expansive meadows creating a very unique trail experience. The river offers spectacular scenery, from meadows to mountain views as well as views of old growth and ancient cedars

Hughes Fork is designated as critical habitat for threatened bull trout and the stream corridor is within identified habitat for threatened wildlife species (grizzly bear, Canada lynx) and is suitable habitat for harlequin duck (R1 Sensitive Species). The meadow complex associated with the Hughes Fork is unique for the area as it supports abundant foraging grizzly bears in the late spring/early summer. The Hughes Fork basin is also home to old and ancient cedar groves that are a part of the longest, contiguous old growth cedar stand east of the Cascade Mountains. This area is also very species rich in rare plant populations including Botrychium species (moonworts) and many fern species.

Sometime prior to 1925, the Forest Service established Hughes Meadow for a summer guard station. Nothing remains from this original development but another guard station and associated structures were built in 1935 and still remain today.

Kootenai River System

The Kootenai River originates in Canada then flows south and west through Montana and Idaho before turning north and flowing back into Canada. In Idaho, the river flows through a steep and confined canyon carved through the Purcell and Cabinet Mountains and then emerges into a wide, glaciated valley composed of private agricultural lands near the community of Bonners Ferry. It is the second largest tributary to the Columbia River in volume and third largest in drainage area (18,000 square miles). The river corridor includes outstanding scenery along the entire length, abundant recreational opportunities, as well as the historic and pre-historic values that are related to the early days of northwest exploration and settlement. Approximately six miles flow across NFS lands on the IPNF.

The entire reach of the river in Idaho is designated as critical habitat for threatened bull trout and also provides spawning and rearing habitat for the endangered Kootenai River white sturgeon. Additionally, the Kootenai River and some of its tributaries are the only places burbot and redband trout (R1 Sensitive Species) can be found in northern Idaho. The river corridor also provides suitable nesting habitat for the bald eagle (R1 Sensitive Species).

Maps

Following are maps of the designated and eligible wild and scenic rivers. Figure 36 displays the wild and scenic rivers forestwide and table 219 indicates the name of the river segment, classification, and page number and figure number for detailed maps.

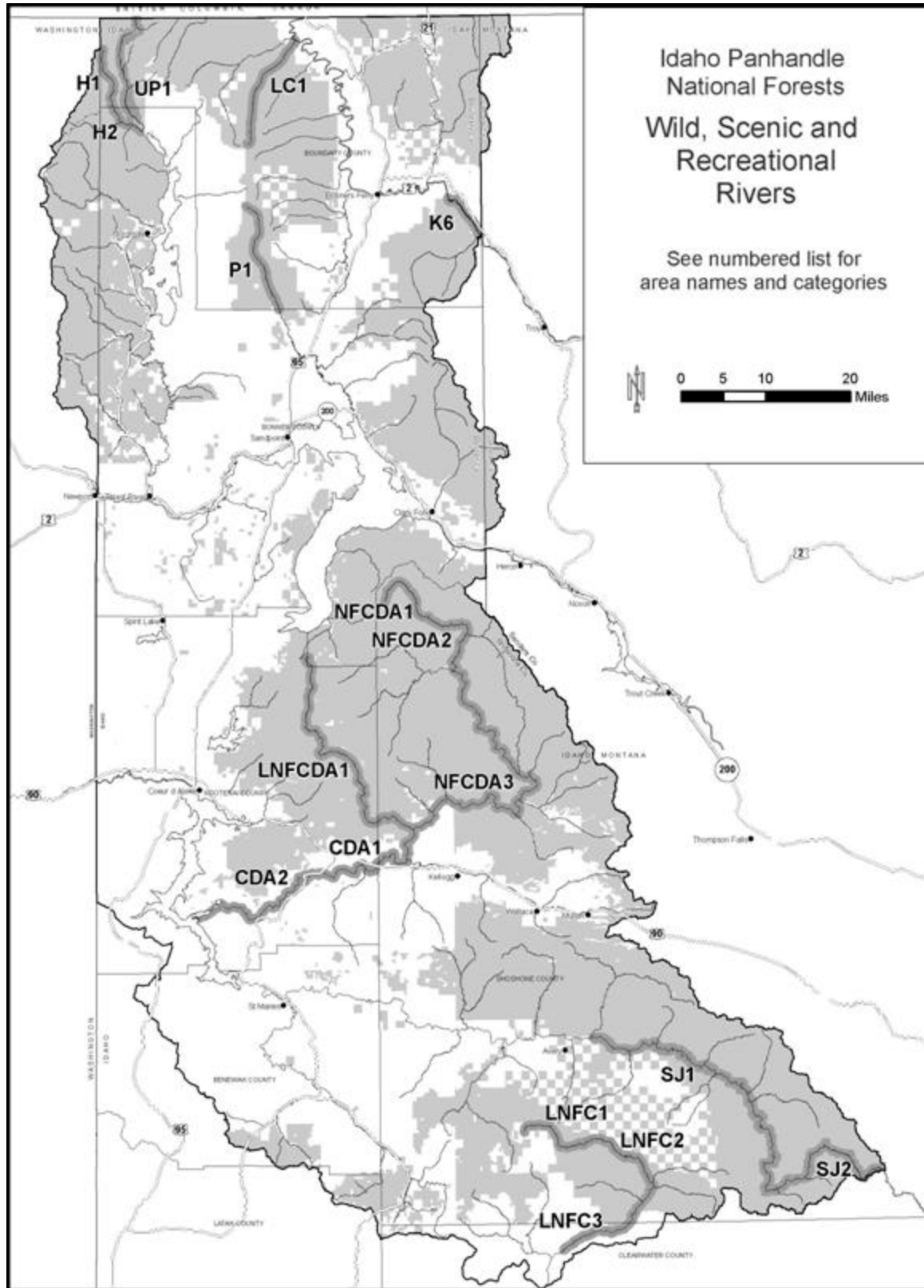


Figure 36. IPNF Wild, Scenic, and Recreational Rivers Index Map

Table 8. IPNF Wild, Scenic, and Recreation Rivers Map Reference List

Figure #	Page Number	Name	Type
37	233	Upper Priest River	Wild
38	234	Long Canyon Creek	Wild
37	233	Hughes Fork	Wild
37	233	Hughes Fork	Recreation
39	235	Kootenai River	Recreation
40	236	Pack River	Recreation
41	237	North Fork Coeur d'Alene River	Recreation
41	237	North Fork Coeur d'Alene River	Wild
42/44	238/240	Little North Fork Coeur d'Alene River	Recreation
42/43	238/239	North Fork Coeur d'Alene River	Recreation
43	239	Coeur d'Alene River	Recreation
45/46	241/242	Coeur d'Alene River	Recreation
47/48	243/244	St. Joe River	Recreation
48	244	St. Joe River	Wild
49	245	Little North Fork Clearwater River	Recreation
50	246	Little North Fork Clearwater River	Wild
50	246	Little North Fork Clearwater River	Recreation

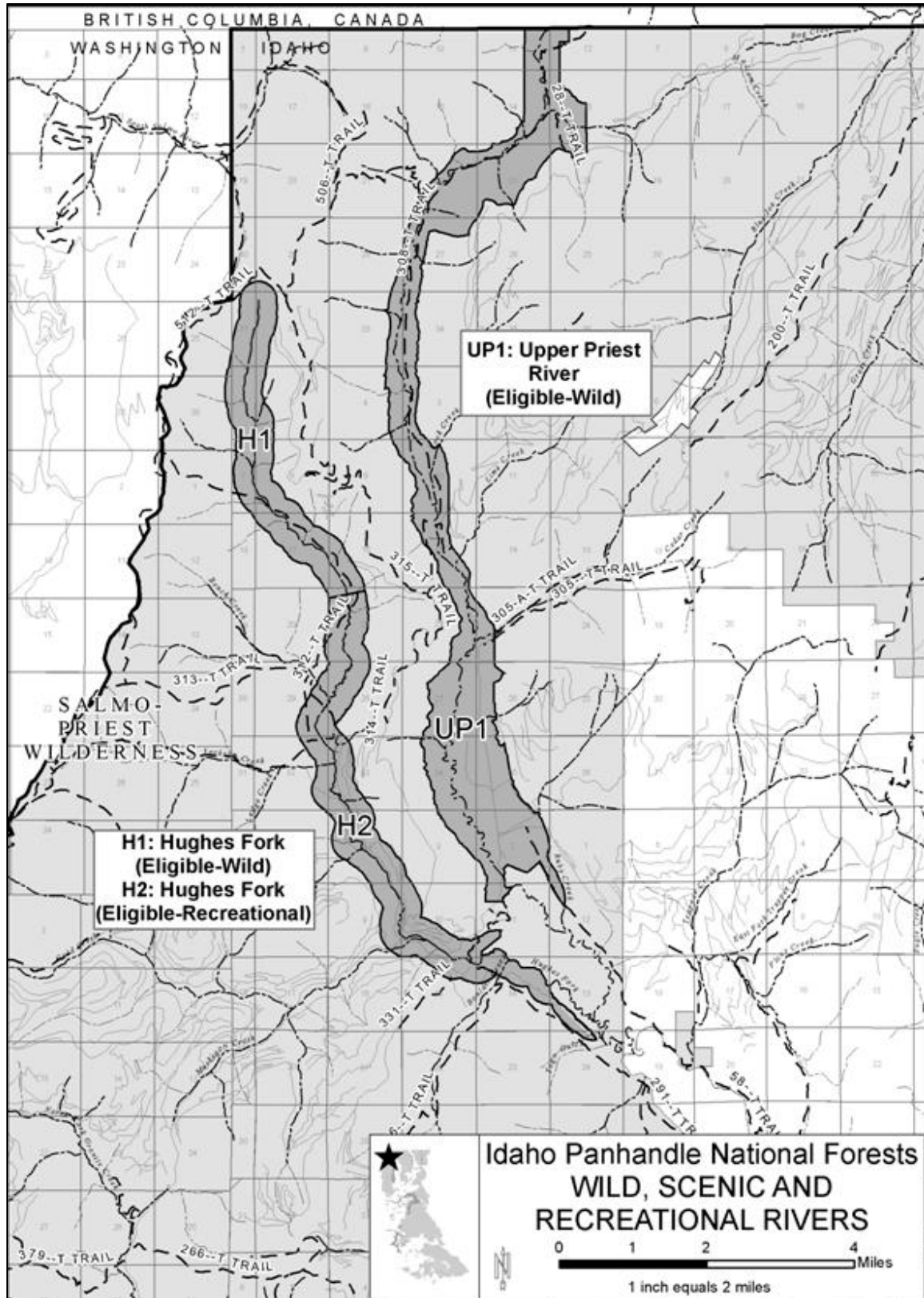


Figure 37. UP1-Upper Priest Wild River, H1-Hughes Fork Wild River and H2-Hughes Fork Recreational River

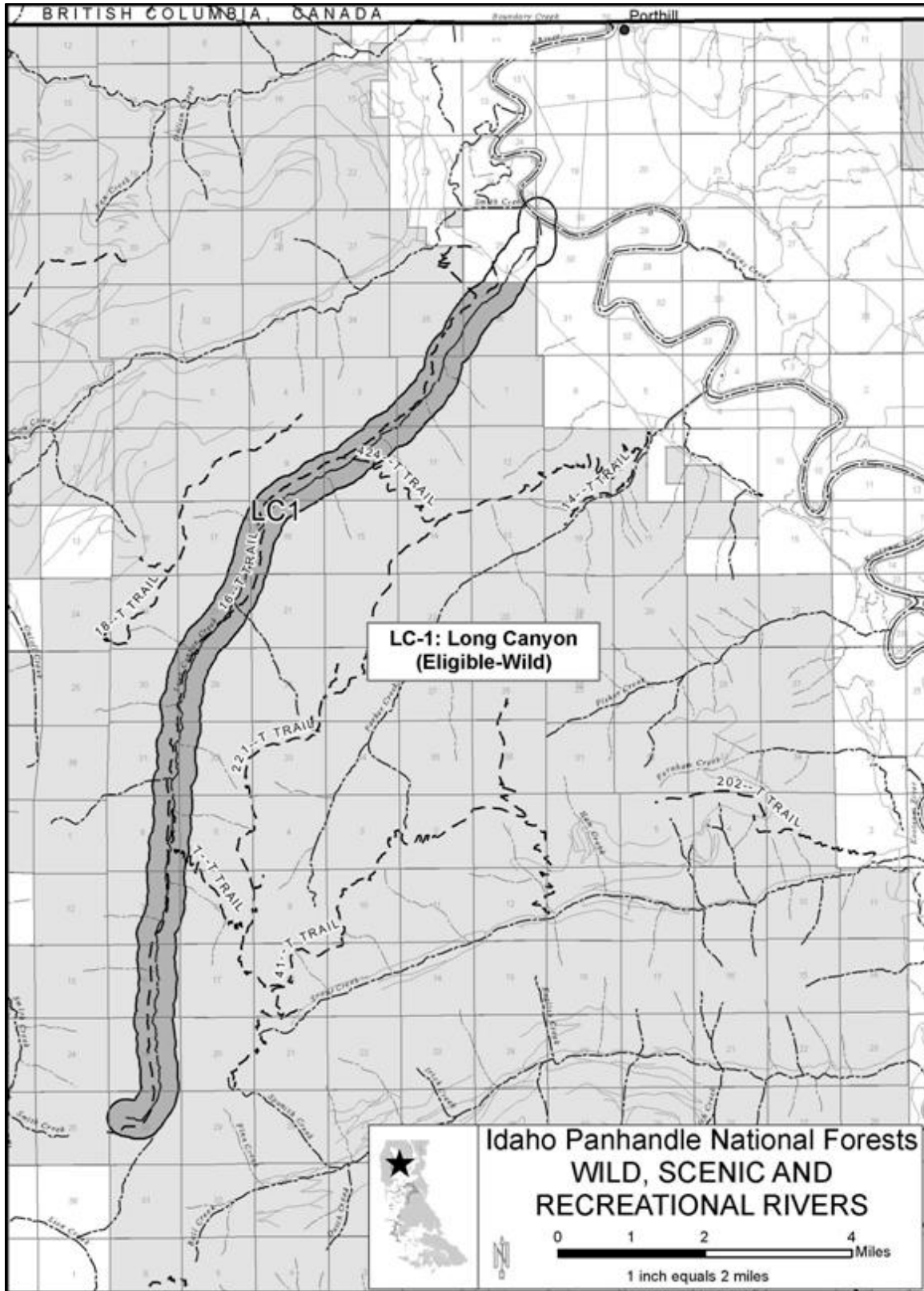


Figure 38. LC1-Long Canyon Wild River

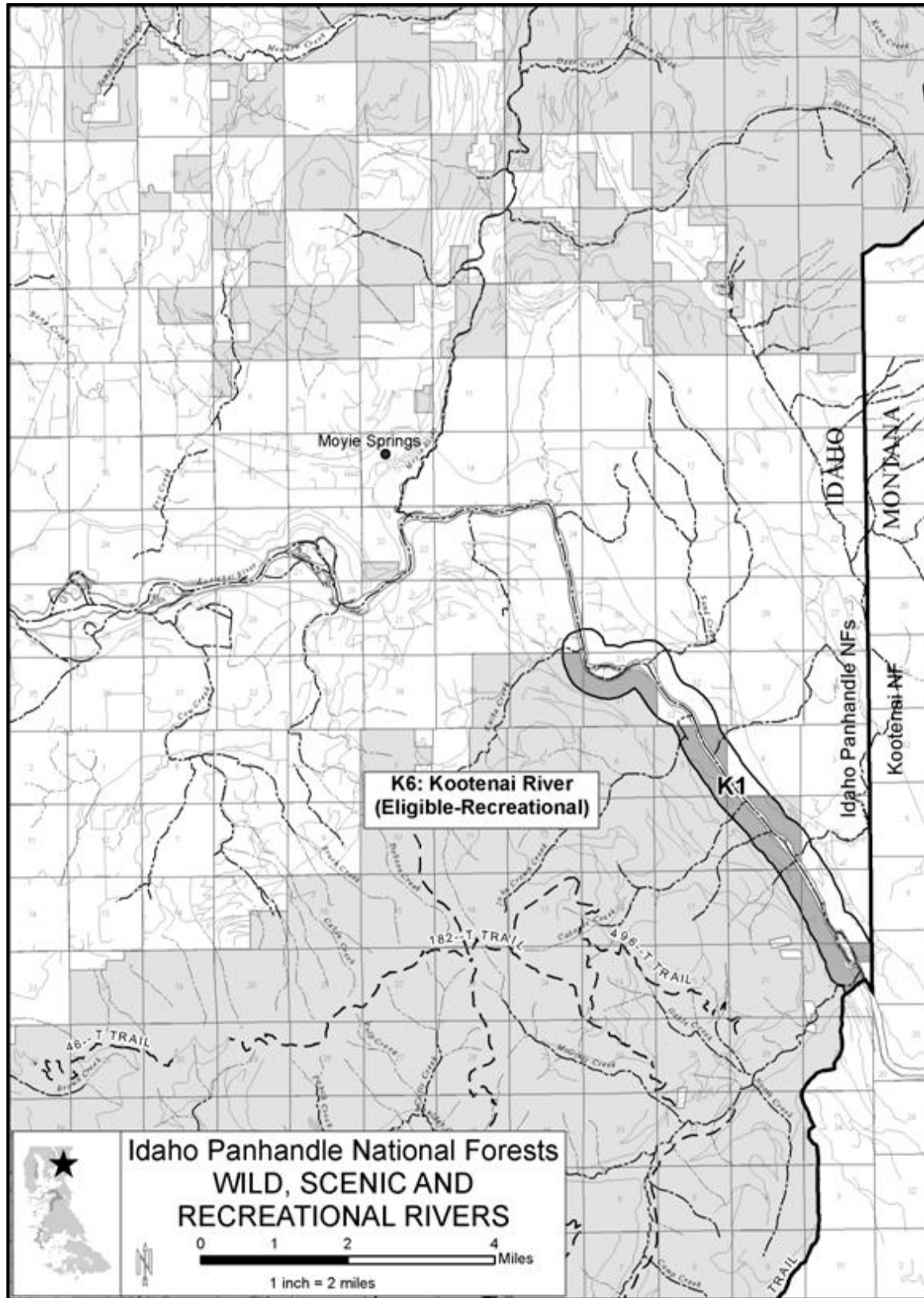


Figure 39. K6-Kootenai Recreational River

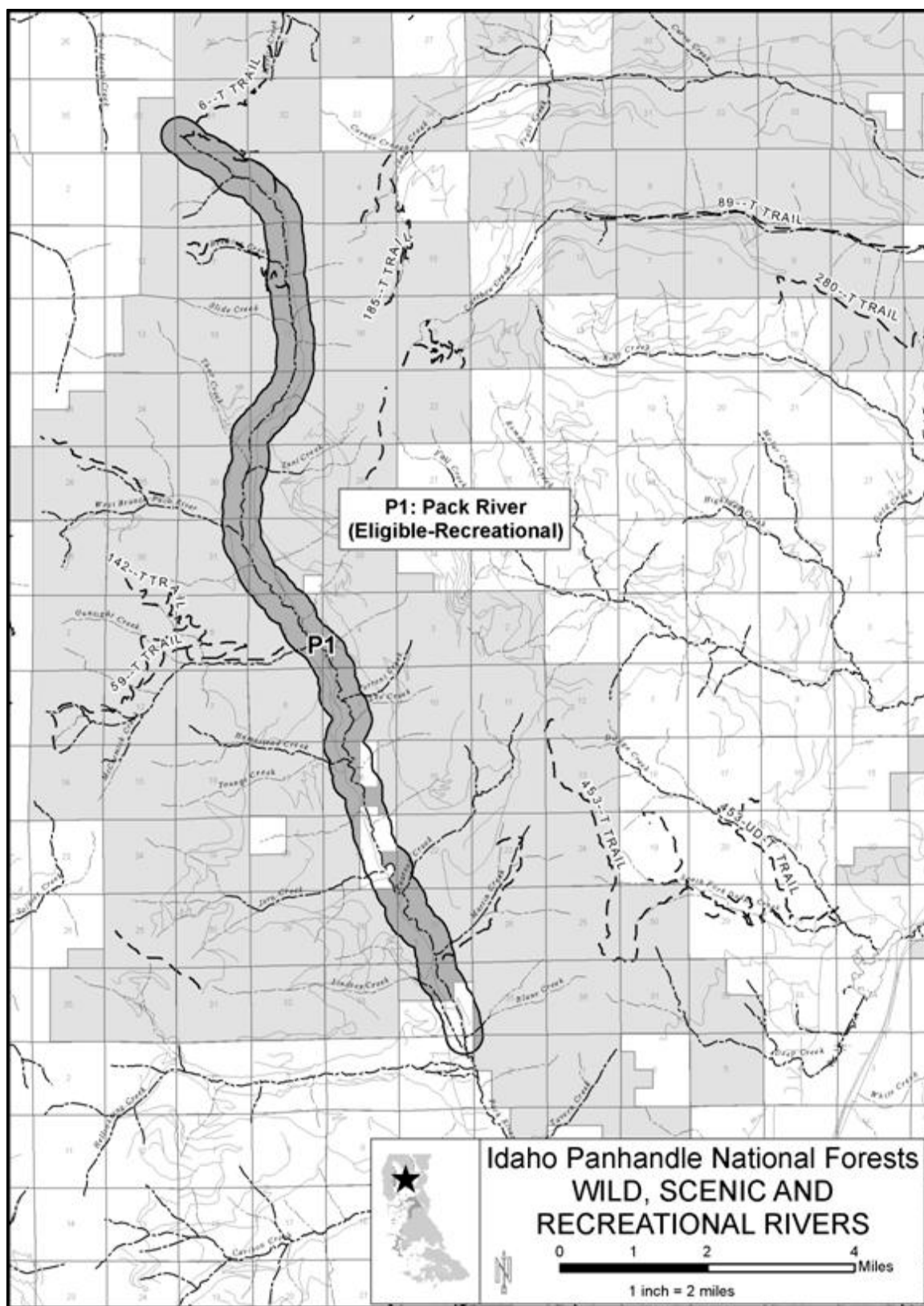


Figure 40. P1-Pack Recreational River

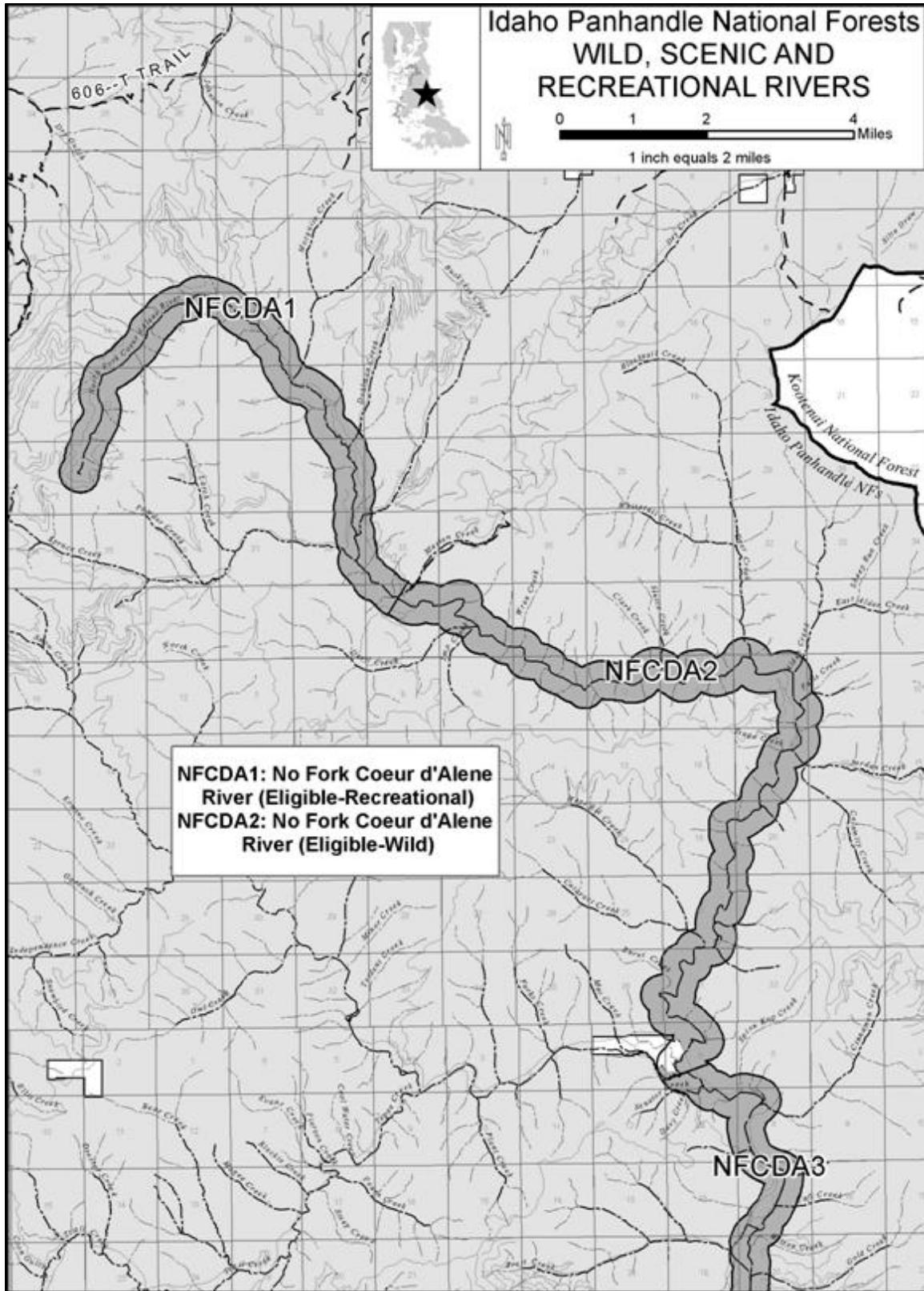


Figure 41. NFCDA1-North Fork Coeur d'Alene Recreational River, NFCDA2-North Fork Coeur d'Alene Wild River

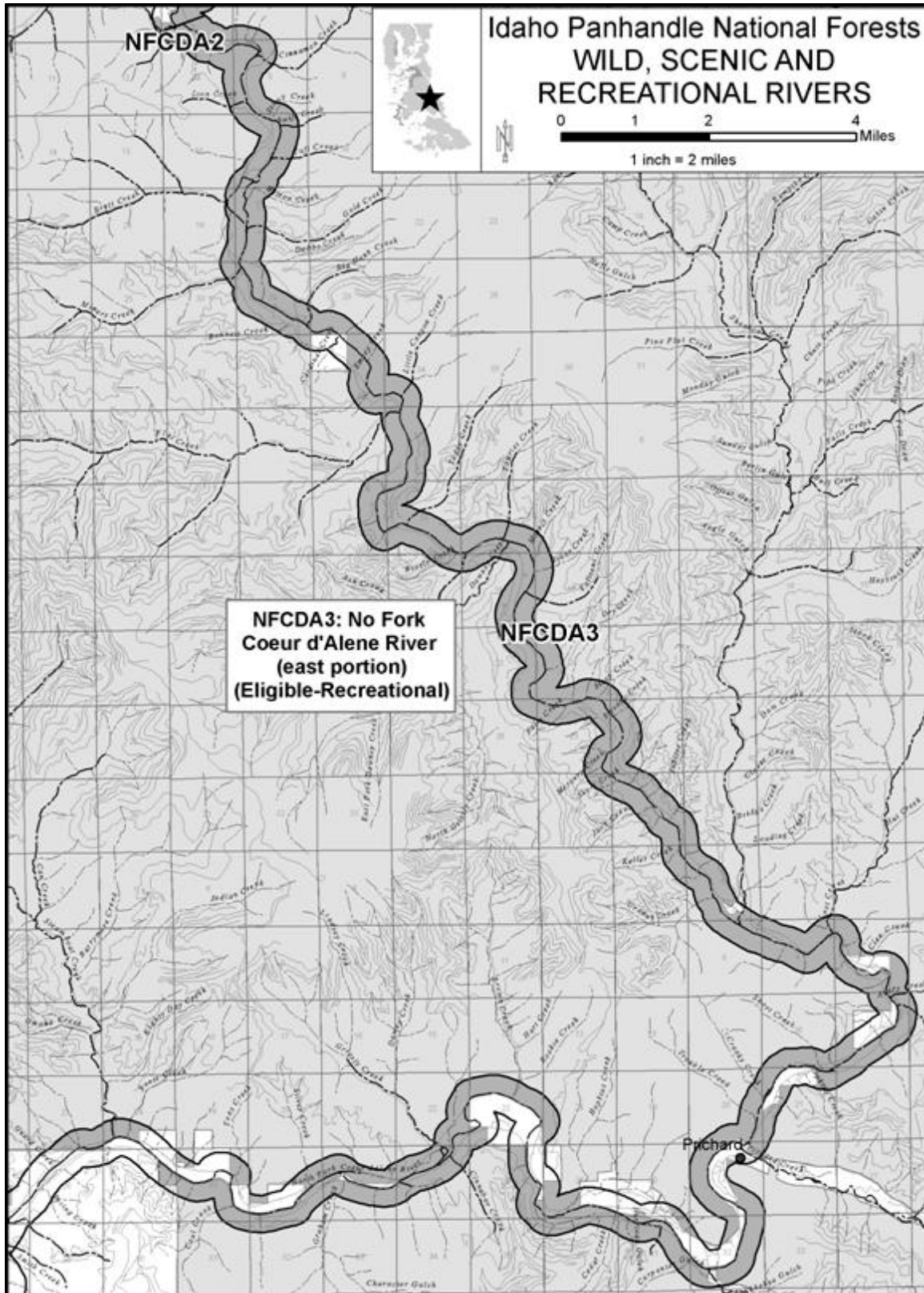


Figure 42. NFCDA3-North Fork Coeur d'Alene Recreational River, East Portion

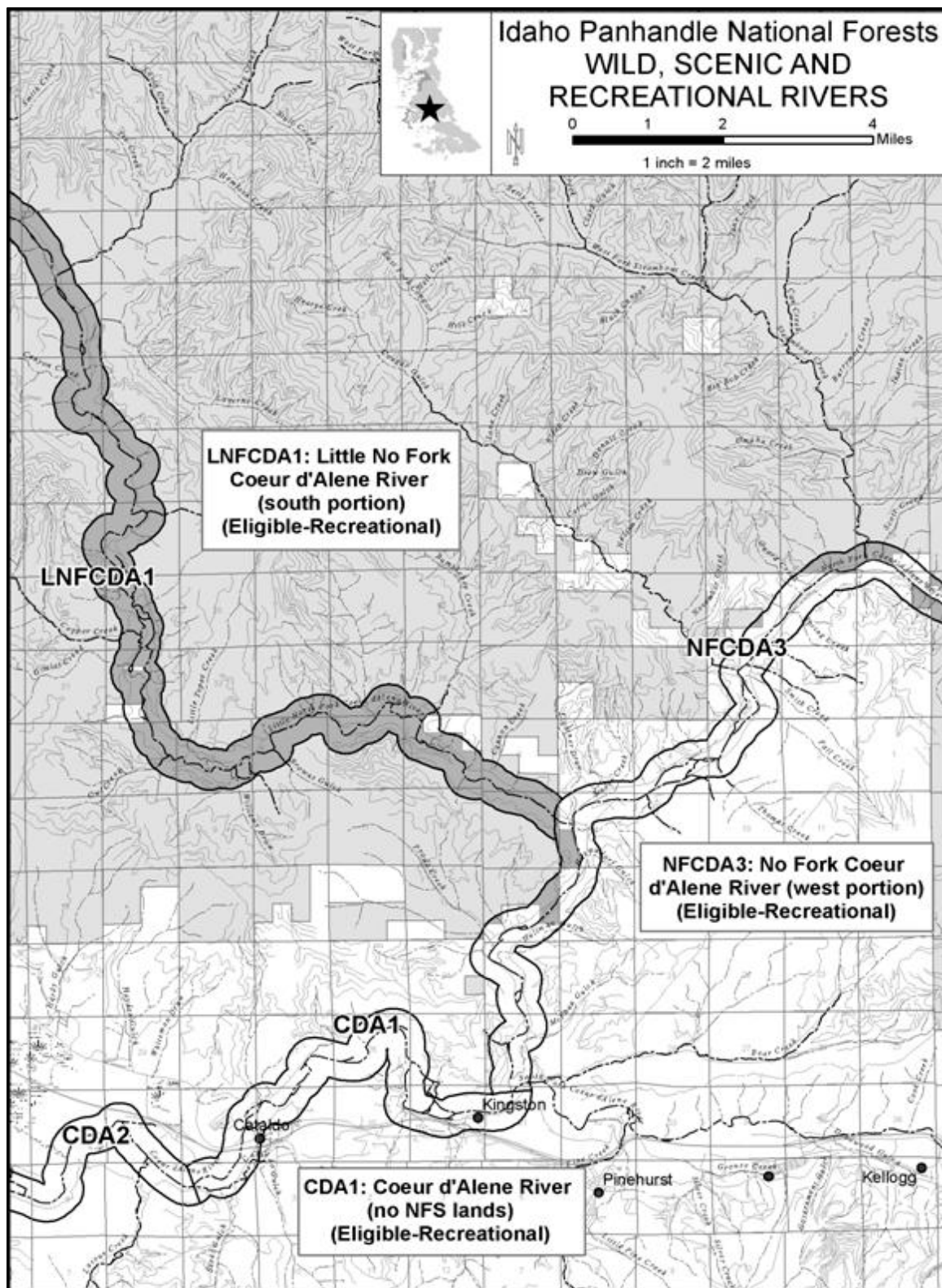


Figure 43. NFCDA3-North Fork Coeur d'Alene Recreational River, West Portion; LNFCDA1-Little North Fork Coeur d'Alene Recreational River, South Portion; CDA1-Coeur d'Alene Recreational River, East Portion

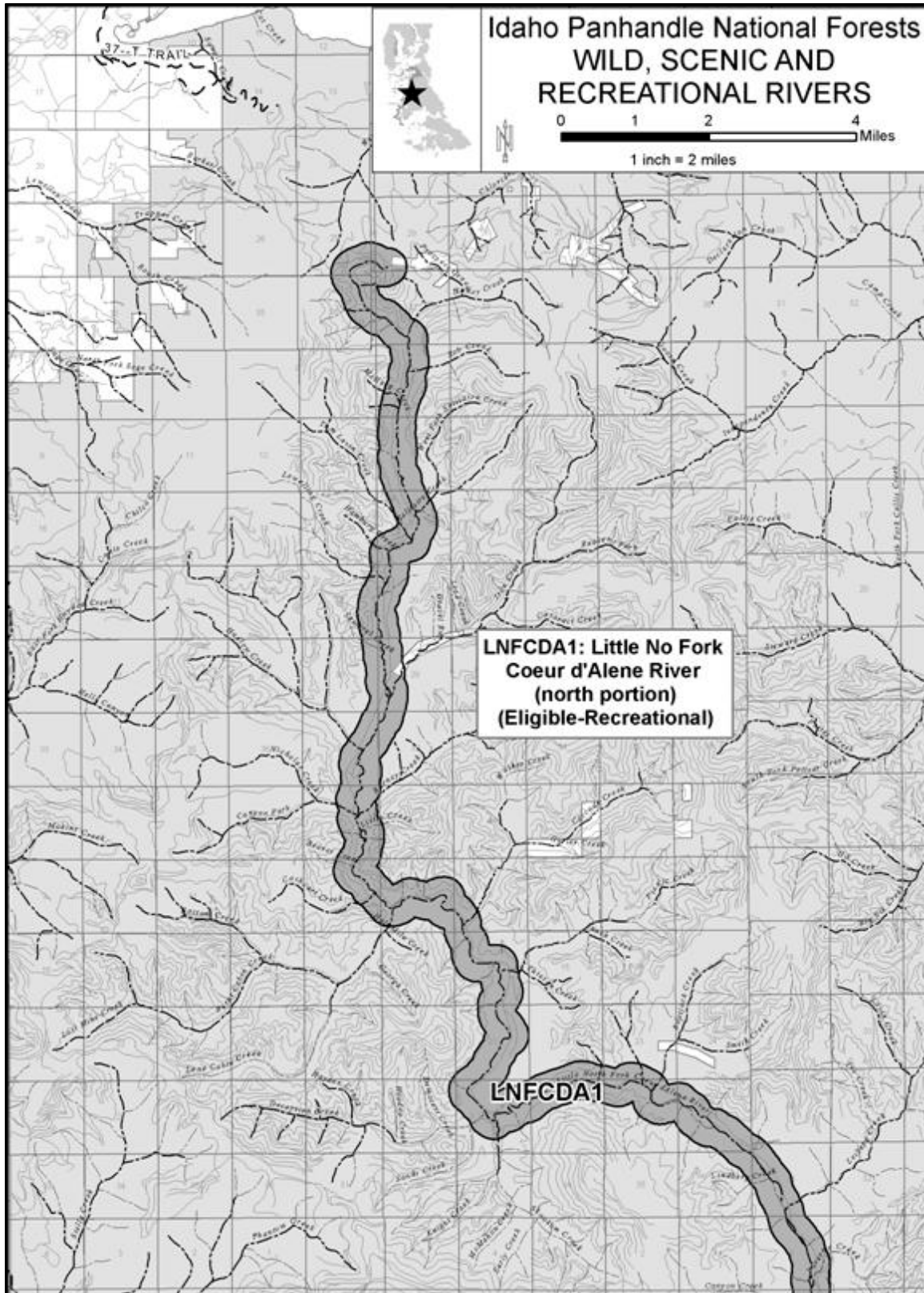


Figure 44. LNFCD1-Little North Fork Coeur d'Alene Recreational River, North Portion

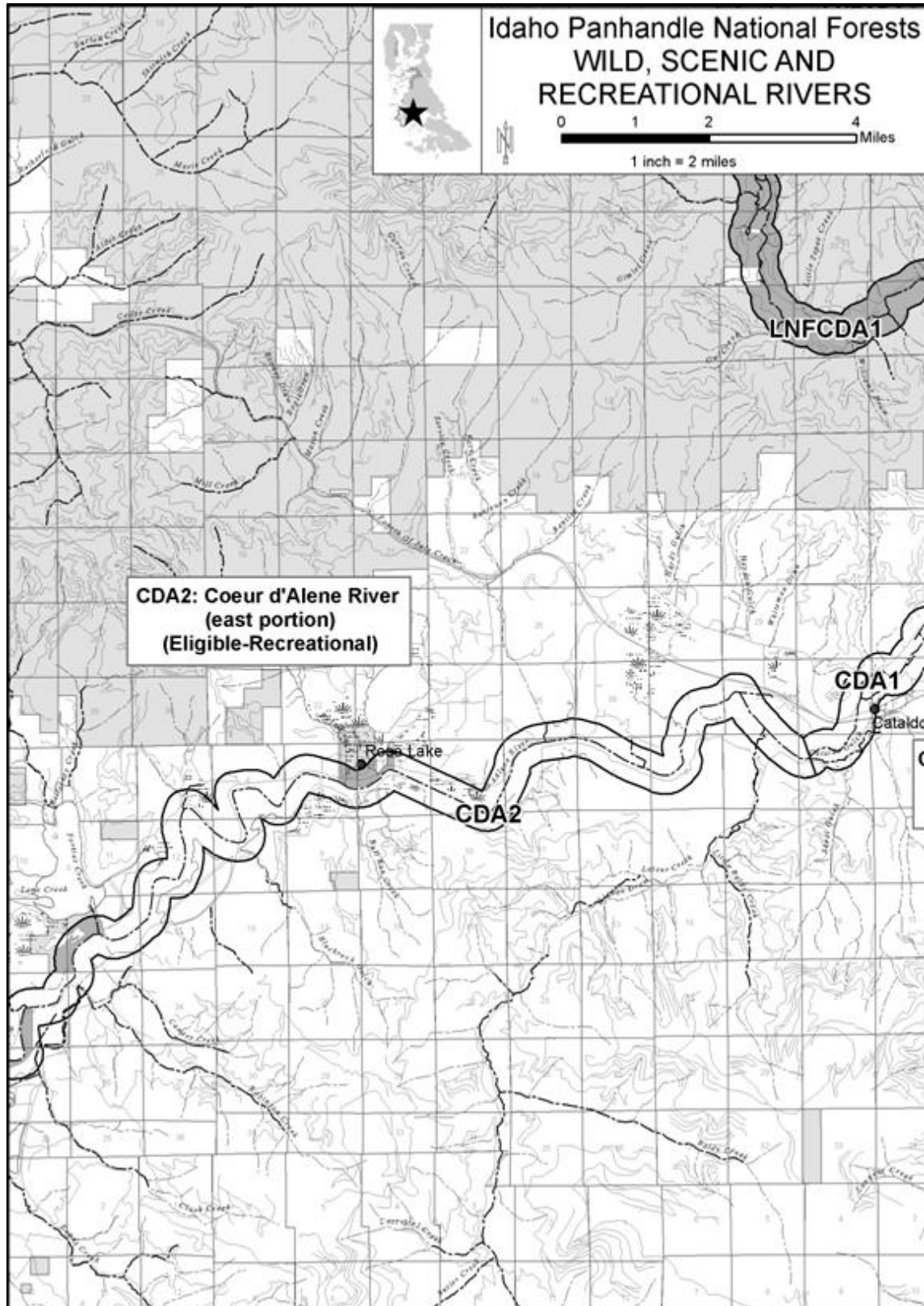


Figure 45. CDA2-Coeur d'Alene Recreational River, East Portion

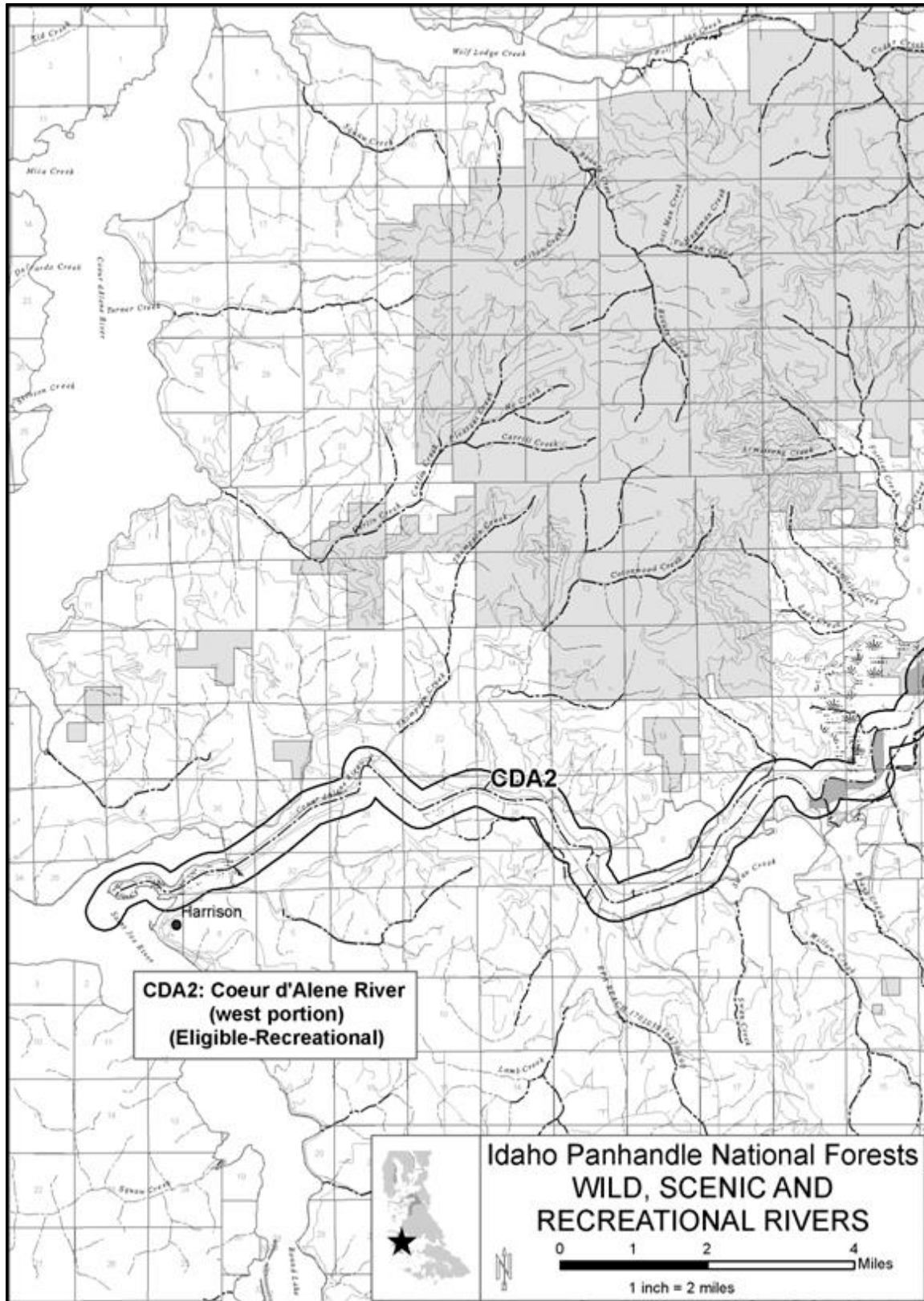


Figure 46. CDA2-Coeur d'Alene Recreational River, West Portion

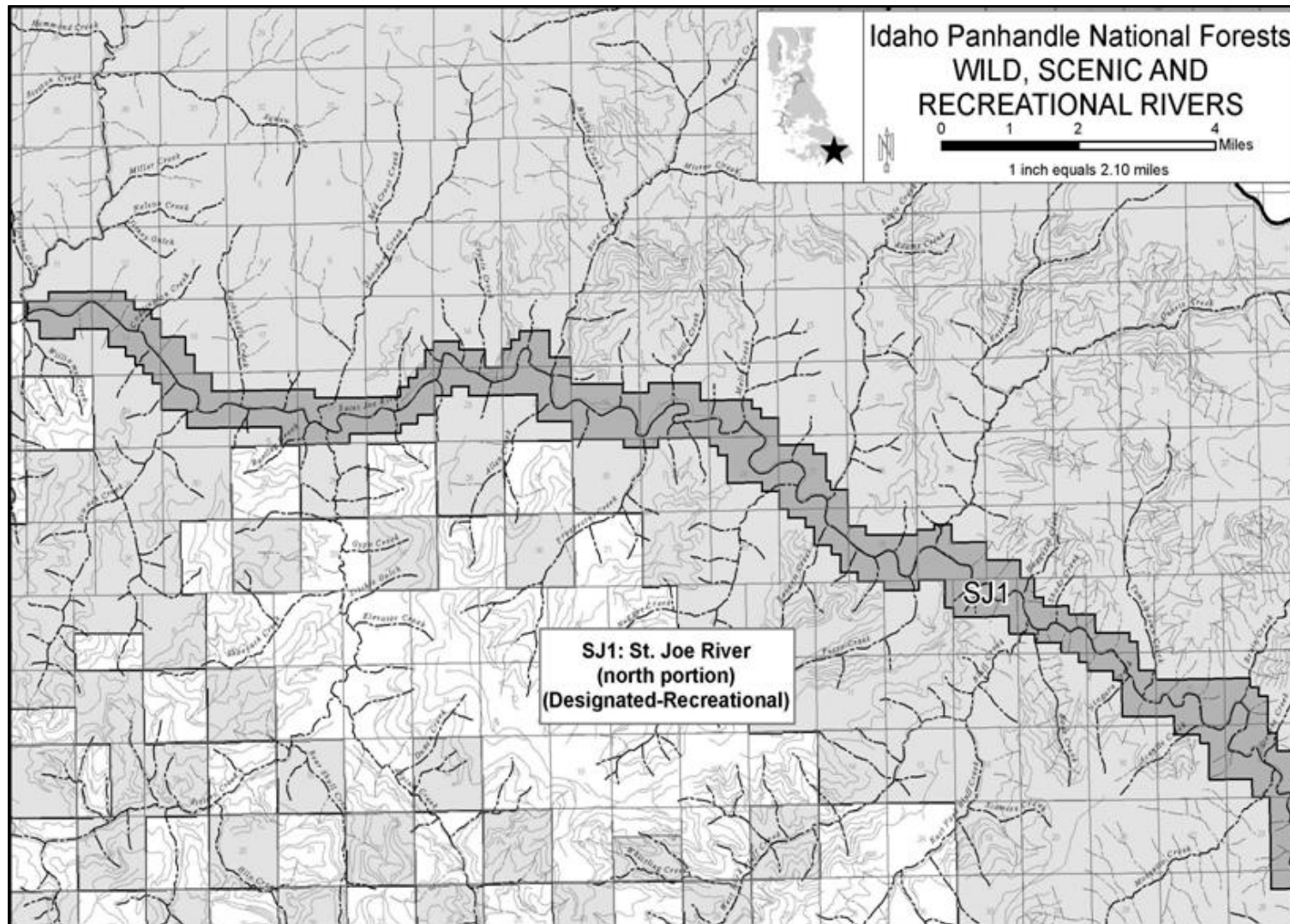


Figure 47. SJ1-St. Joe Designated Recreational River, North Portion

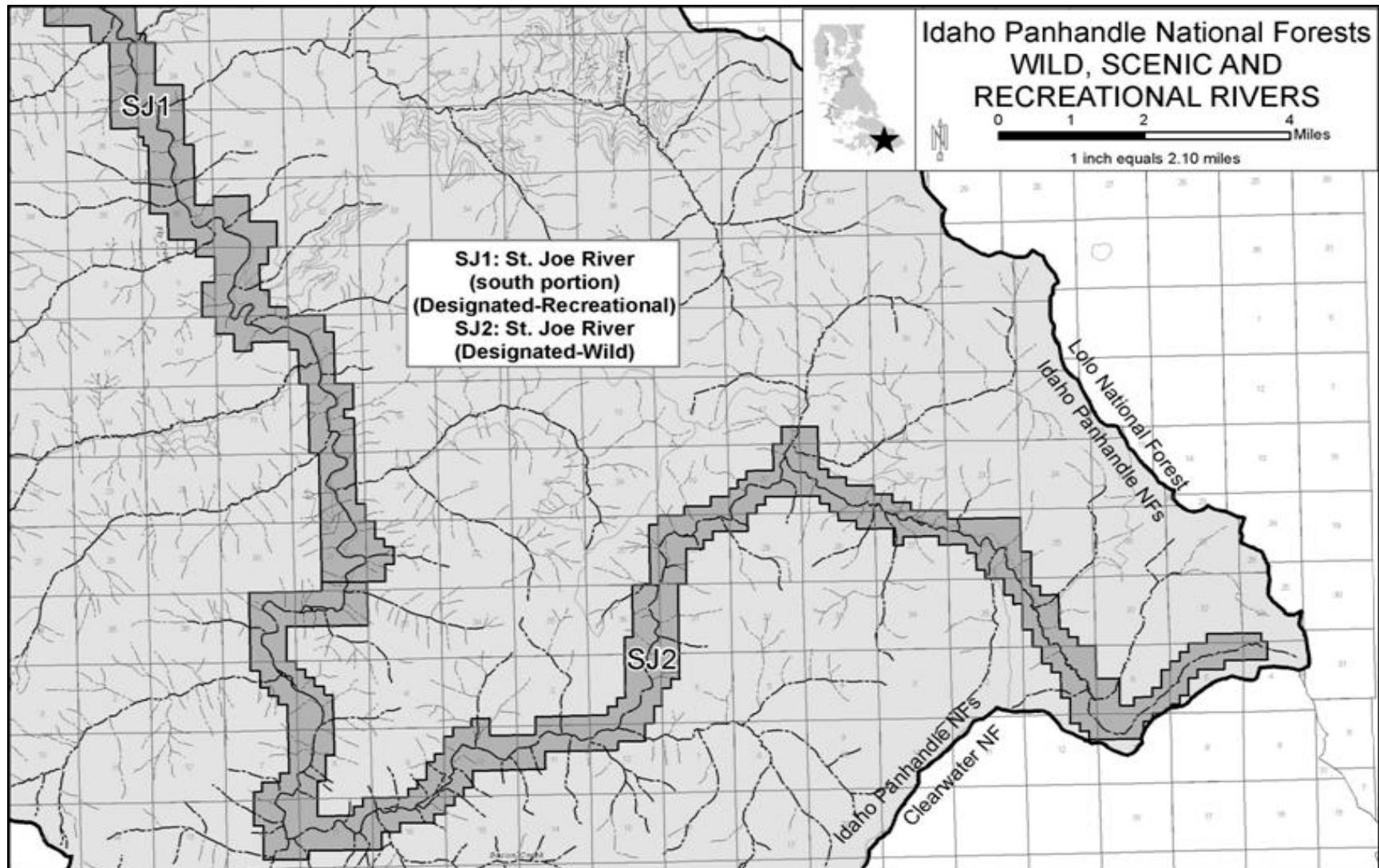


Figure 48. SJ1-St. Joe Designated Recreational River, South Portion; SJ2-St. Joe Designated Wild River

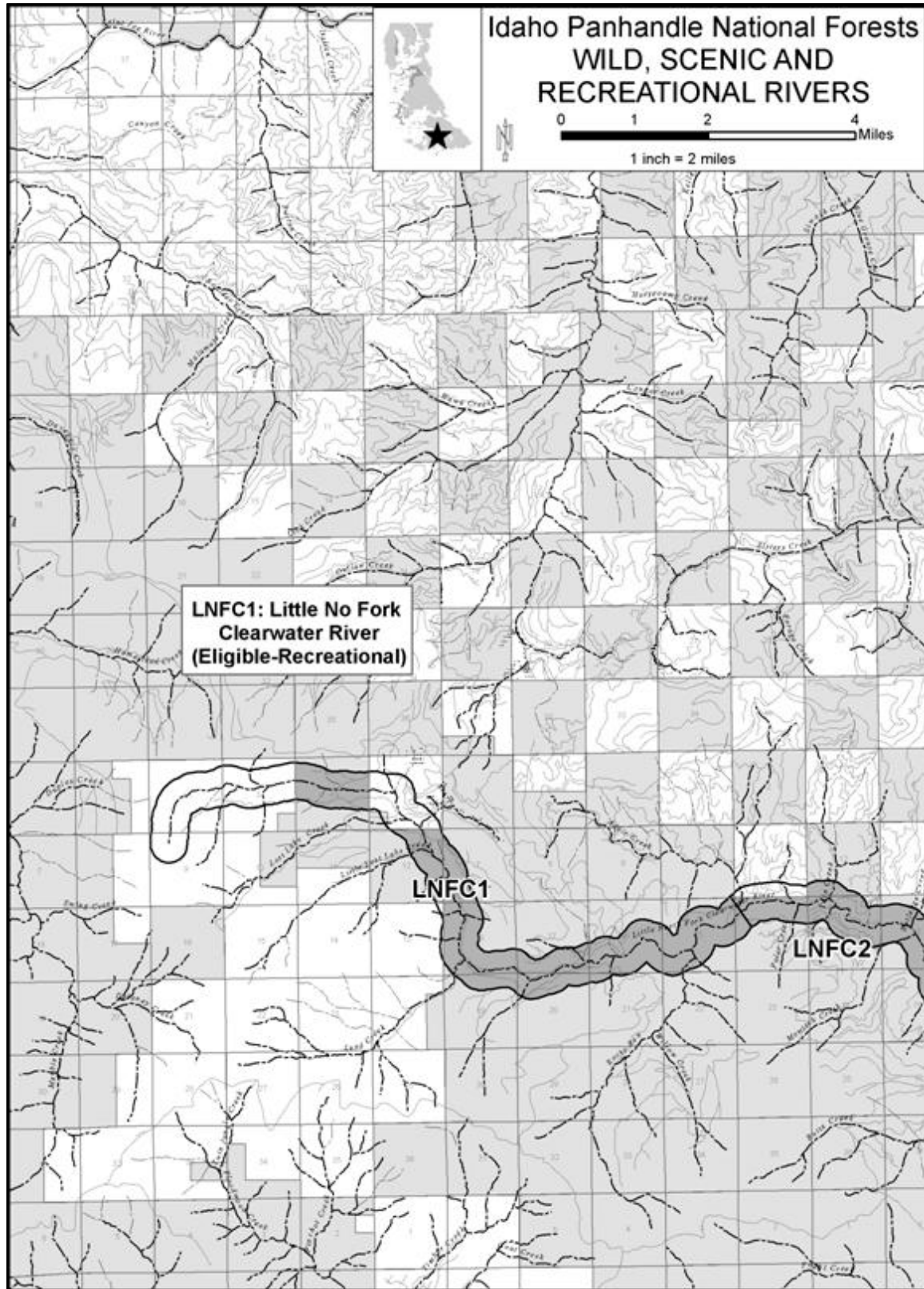


Figure 49. LNFC1-Little North Fork Clearwater Recreational River

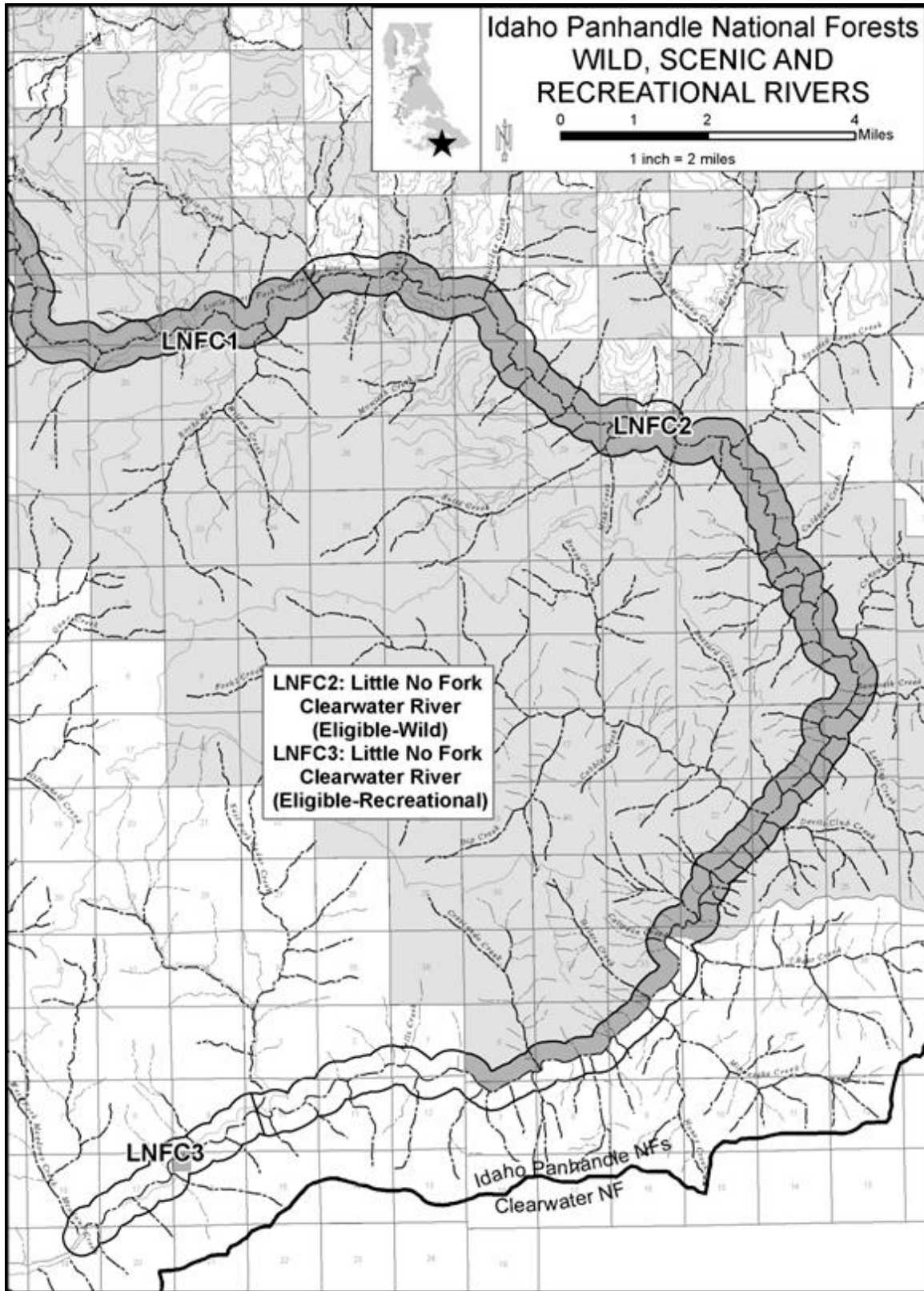


Figure 50. LNFC2-Little North Fork Clearwater Wild River and LNFC3-Little North Fork Clearwater Recreational River

Rationale for Identified Potential Outstandingly Remarkable Values for Determining Eligibility

Table 219-A. 2014 Review of WSR Inventory Documenting Rivers with Potential Values for the Bonners Ferry District

Stream Name	Free Flowing	Scenery	Recreation	Geology	Fish	Wildlife	History	Prehistory	Botany	Other	2005 Remarks	Inventory from Public	2014 Review
Blue Joe Creek	Y	N	N	N	N	N	Y	N	N	N	No ORVs, severe contamination (patent), Heavy metals, Continental Mine		History: The Centennial Mine does not owe its location or existence to the presence of the river (FSH1909.12 82.14(3)).
Boulder Creek	Y	N	Y	N	N	N	Y	N	N	N	Historic mining & development	American White Water S,R,F,W	Recreation: The recreation value is a high use corridor with multiple recreation activities. These corridors are common and located across the forest, found along river corridors and adjacent to lakes. History: There is evidence of historic mining activity in this drainage. Examples of this historic mining activity are common across the forest. SUMMARY: Neither of these values is rare, unique or exemplary features that are significant at the Forest scale therefore; they are not considered to be outstandingly remarkable values. American Whitewater ORVs: Scenery: The scenery of old roadbed, impressive views, waterfalls, and tumbling rapids can all be found in other drainages on the forest and are not unique to this stream. Recreation: Although whitewater paddling occurs on this creek, this is not rare, unique, or exemplary. This experience can be found on many other streams on the forest such as Marble Creek, Pack River, Cow Creek, Moyie River, Priest River to name a few. Fish: Critical bull trout habitat is not unique to this stream. There are at least 42 rivers, streams or stream segments on the forest that provide designated critical habitat for bull trout. Examples of these streams are Trestle Creek, Lightning Creek, Pack River, Priest River, Independence Creek, Spruce Creek, and Marble Creek to name a few.. Wildlife: The rare wildlife species including grizzly bears and lynx brought up by American Whitewater

Stream Name	Free Flowing	Scenery	Recreation	Geology	Fish	Wildlife	History	Prehistory	Botany	Other	2005 Remarks	Inventory from Public	2014 Review
													are not unique to this stream and can be found throughout the forest. These species do not owe their existence to the presence of the stream (FSH 1909.12 - 82.14(3)).
Boundary Creek	Y	N	N	N	N	N	Y	N	N	N	Channelized at the bottom, Continental Mine	American White Water R	History: The Continental Mine does not owe its location or existence to the presence of the river (FSH1909.12 82.14(3)). American Whitewater ORVs: Recreation: Although whitewater paddling occurs on this creek, this is not rare, unique, or exemplary. This experience can be found on many other streams on the forest such as Marble Creek, Pack River, Cow Creek, Moyie River, Priest River to name a few.
Copper Creek	Y	Y	Y	N	N	Y	N	N	N	N	Waterfalls		Scenery –The scenic values are multiple water falls. Water falls are common across the forest. Recreation: The recreation value is the water falls that receive frequent visitation. Copper Falls is managed as a special area. There are many other falls located on the forest such as Centennial, Myrtle, and Snow Creek Falls. Wildlife: Since the original assessment, several black swift nesting sites have been found at several other waterfalls across the forest. SUMMARY: These values are not rare, unique or exemplary features that are significant at the Forest scale therefore, they are not considered to be outstandingly remarkable values.

Stream Name	Free Flowing	Scenery	Recreation	Geology	Fish	Wildlife	History	Prehistory	Botany	Other	2005 Remarks	Inventory from Public	2014 Review
Cow Creek	Y	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	Y	N		American White Water S, R,W	Original evaluation did not identify any potential values for Cow Creek. Botany: Contains a peat land associated community. This is a particularly good example of a rare plant community on the forest; however other rare plant communities exist in other similar habitats on the forest. The topography of the stream drops in several places as it approaches Smith Creek; however similar drops in stream elevation can be found in other streams across the forest. SUMMARY: This value is not a rare, unique, or exemplary feature that is significant at the Forest scale therefore; it is not considered to be an outstandingly remarkable value. American Whitewater ORVs: Scenery: Several small waterfalls that are extremely scenic and are featured in waterfall books and postcards from the region. The waterfalls in Cow creek are not rare, unique, or exemplary and can be found in other areas of the forest. Recreation: Although whitewater paddling occurs on this creek, this is not rare, unique, or exemplary. This experience can be found on many other streams on the forest such as Marble Creek, Pack River, Moyie River, and Priest River to name a few. Wildlife: Habitat for threatened and endangered grizzly bear and mountain caribou brought up by American Whitewater are not unique to this stream and can be found throughout the forest. These species do not owe their existence to the presence of the stream (FSH 1909.12 - 82.14(3))
Cutoff Creek	Y	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	No ORV Identified, include with Long Canyon		Cutoff Creek actually drains into Smith Creek and not Long Canyon

Stream Name	Free Flowing	Scenery	Recreation	Geology	Fish	Wildlife	History	Prehistory	Botany	Other	2005 Remarks	Inventory from Public	2014 Review
East Fork Boulder Creek	Y	N	N	N	N	N	Y	N	N	N	Part of Boulder		History: There is evidence of historic mining activity in this drainage. Examples of this type of historic mining activity are common across the forest. SUMMARY: This value is not a rare, unique or exemplary features that is significant at the Forest scale therefore; it is not considered to be an outstandingly remarkable value
Faro Creek	Y	N	N	N	N	N	Y	N	N	N	See Keno - Tribal		History: This drainage has areas of Tribal importance however; these important areas are not tied to the stream.
Keno Creek	Y	N	N	N	N	N	Y	N	N	N	Tribal importance		History: This drainage has areas of Tribal importance however; these sensitive areas are not tied to the stream.
Kootenai River	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	N	Y	N	N	N	Burbot, white sturgeon		Currently listed as eligible in the revised Forest Plan IDENTIFIED ORVS: SCENERY, RECREATION, FISHERIES, HISTORY Preliminary Classification: Recreational
Long Canyon	Y	N	N	Y	N	Y	N	N	N	Y	Currently listed as eligible in the Nationwide Rivers Inventory, glaciated	American White Water R,F,W	Listed as eligible in the 1987 Forest Plan and currently listed as eligible in the revised Forest Plan. Nationwide Inventory ORVs: Wildlife and Other
Moyie River	Y	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	Previously studied and determined to not be suitable. No ORV Identified	American White Water R,S	No change from original assessment - determined unsuitable; report transmitted to Congress on September 13, 1982
Myrtle Creek	Y	Y	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	Watershed for Bonners Ferry. Waterfalls		Scenery –The scenic values is a water fall. Water falls are common across the forest. SUMMARY: This value is not a rare, unique or exemplary feature that is significant at the Forest scale therefore; it is not considered to be outstandingly remarkable value.

Stream Name	Free Flowing	Scenery	Recreation	Geology	Fish	Wildlife	History	Prehistory	Botany	Other	2005 Remarks	Inventory from Public	2014 Review
Parker Creek	Y	Y	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	Untouched - you can overlook headwaters from ridge		<p>Scenery: View of U-shaped valley which has not had vegetation management activities. These views exist across the forest. Recreation: This is a popular trail, located on the ridgeline and is not associated with the river corridor.</p> <p>SUMMARY: These values are not rare, unique or exemplary features that are significant at the Forest scale therefore; they are not considered to be outstandingly remarkable values.</p>
Round Prairie Creek	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	Y	N	No ORVs, extensive drainage and rerouting		<p>Original evaluation did not identify any potential values. Botany: Similar botanical communities can be found across the forest. SUMMARY: This value is not a rare, unique or exemplary feature that is significant at the Forest scale therefore; it is not considered to be outstandingly remarkable value.</p>
Smith Creek	N	N	Y	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	No ORVs, lower- 4.5 miles have run-of-river power diversion	American White Water R, W	<p>Original evaluation did not identify any potential values. Recreation: The recreation value is a high use corridor with multiple recreation use. These corridors are common and located across the forest. SUMMARY: This value is not a rare, unique or exemplary feature that is significant at the Forest scale therefore; it is not considered to be outstandingly remarkable value. American Whitewater ORVs: Recreation: Although whitewater paddling occurs on this creek, this is not rare, unique, or exemplary. This experience can be found on many other streams on the forest such as Marble Creek, Pack River, Moyie River, Cow Creek, and Priest River to name a few. Wildlife: although this area provides habitat for threatened and endangered grizzly bear and woodland caribou, as well as lynx, and wolverine these species habitats are not unique to Smith Creek and can be found throughout the forest. These species does not owe their existence to the presence of the stream (FSH 1909.12 - 82.14(3)).</p>

Stream Name	Free Flowing	Scenery	Recreation	Geology	Fish	Wildlife	History	Prehistory	Botany	Other	2005 Remarks	Inventory from Public	2014 Review
Snow Creek	Y	Y	Y	N	N	Y	N	N	N	N	Snow Falls, possible tribal interest		<p>Scenery –The scenic value is a water fall. Water falls are common across the forest. Recreation: The recreation value is the water fall that receive frequent visitation. There are many other falls located on the forest such as Centennial, Myrtle, Copper, and Shadow Falls. Wildlife: Since the original assessment, several black swift nesting sites have been found at several other waterfalls across the forest.</p> <p>History: This drainage has areas of Tribal importance however; these sensitive areas are not tied to the stream.</p> <p>SUMMARY: These values are not rare, unique or exemplary features that are significant at the Forest scale therefore; they are not considered to be outstandingly remarkable values.</p>
Spruce Creek	Y	N	N	N	N	N	Y	N	N	N	Large clearcut, experimental		<p>History: There is evidence of historic timber harvest activity in this drainage. Examples of this historic activity are common across the forest. SUMMARY: This value is not a rare, unique or exemplary feature that is significant at the Forest scale therefore; it is not considered to be outstandingly remarkable value.</p>
Grass Creek	Y	N	N	N	N	Y	N	N	Y	N			<p>Original evaluation did not identify any potential values. Wildlife: There is significant grizzly bear activity in the drainage but this is not unique to this drainage, similar habitat and activity can be found across the Selkirk's. Botany: Contains a peat land associated community. This is a particularly good example of a rare plant community on the forest; however other rare plant communities exist in other similar habitats on the forest. SUMMARY: Neither of these values is rare, unique or exemplary features that are significant at the Forest scale therefore; they are not considered to be outstandingly remarkable values.</p>

Stream Name	Free Flowing	Scenery	Recreation	Geology	Fish	Wildlife	History	Prehistory	Botany	Other	2005 Remarks	Inventory from Public	2014 Review
Bog Creek	Y	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	Y	N			Original evaluation did not identify any potential values. Botany: Similar plant communities can be found across the forest. SUMMARY: This value is not a rare, unique or exemplary feature that is significant at the Forest scale therefore; it is not considered to be outstandingly remarkable value.

Table 219-B. 2014 Review of WSR Inventory Documenting Rivers with Potential Values for the Coeur d'Alene District

Stream Name	Free Flowing	Scenery	Recreation	Geology	Fish	Wildlife	History (*)	Prehistory	Botany	Other	2005 Remarks	Inventory from Public	2014 Review
Avery Creek	Y	N	N	N	N	N	Y	N	N	N	Chutes and flumes (N)		History: Chutes and flumes are timber industry remnants that are common across the forest. SUMMARY: This value is not a rare, unique or exemplary feature that is significant at the Forest scale therefore; it is not considered to be outstandingly remarkable value.
Blue Lake Creek	Y	N	N	N	N	N	Y	N	N	N	Mine and Camp (N)		History: Mining industry remnants are common across the forest. SUMMARY: This value is not a rare, unique or exemplary feature that is significant at the Forest scale therefore; it is not considered to be outstandingly remarkable value.
Burnt Cabin Creek	Y	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	Winton Railroad Camp (N)		History: The railroad camp is not an legible property on the National Register for Historic Places. Other similar camps can be found across the forest. SUMMARY: This value is not a rare, unique or exemplary feature that is significant at the Forest scale therefore; it is not considered to be outstandingly remarkable value.

Stream Name	Free Flowing	Scenery	Recreation	Geology	Fish	Wildlife	History (*)	Prehistory	Botany	Other	2005 Remarks	Inventory from Public	2014 Review
Coeur d'Alene River	Y	N	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	N	N	N	Not currently listed as eligible in Nationwide Rivers Inventory is in Pacific NW River Study Ratings from IPNF '87 Forest Plan EIS records.		Listed as eligible in the 1987 Forest Plan. No change from original assessment
Copper Creek	Y	N	N	N	N	N	Y	N	N	N	Flumes (N)		History: Chutes and flumes are timber industry remnants that are common across the forest. SUMMARY: This value is not a rare, unique or exemplary feature that is significant at the Forest scale therefore; it is not considered to be outstandingly remarkable
George Creek	Y	N	N	N	N	N	Y	N	N	N	Chutes and towpath (N)		History: Chutes and flumes are timber industry remnants common across the forest. SUMMARY: This value is not a rare, unique or exemplary feature that is significant at the Forest scale therefore; it is not considered to be outstandingly remarkable value.
Honey Creek	Y	N	N	N	N	N	Y	N	N	N	Chutes and flumes / towpath		History: Chutes and flumes are timber industry remnants common across the forest. SUMMARY: This value is not a rare, unique or exemplary feature that is significant at the Forest scale therefore; it is not considered to be outstandingly remarkable value.
Independence Creek	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	N	N	N	Y	Y	Wild (see explanation at end of table **) from Trident Cr. To Gorsuch and from Surprise to Goose Cr., National Rec Trail, 1910 Fire snags, unique system, fresh water mussels &		Scenery: Scenery along Independence Creek is typified by forested slopes with scattered openings and large fire snags evident, highly dissected drainages, and a clear-flowing stream pristine in character. While highly desirable and scenic, these features area replicated in drainages throughout the forest where roads are limited. Recreation: Very popular non-motorized National Recreation Trail (NRT) along river corridor that reveals little sign of human settlement and management. Though it provides a high value recreation

Stream Name	Free Flowing	Scenery	Recreation	Geology	Fish	Wildlife	History (*)	Prehistory	Botany	Other	2005 Remarks	Inventory from Public	2014 Review
											pristine early/mid succession riparian vegetation,		experience relative to other trails on the district, there are other long trails on the forest bordering rivers and lakes that are pristine in character, such as Big Creek (NRT) and Priest Lake Lakeshore trail (NRT). While scenic and popular, this trail is not unique to the forest. Geology: Although it is recognized the stream has associated interesting geologic features these geologic values are not 'outstandingly remarkable' on the IPNF and are common across the Coeur d'Alene ranger district and the forest. Botany: This is a common example of an early/mid seral vegetation value after the 1910 fire and can be found across the forest. Other: Fresh water mussels are not unique to this creek and can be found in other creeks across the forest. SUMMARY: None of these values are rare, unique or exemplary features that are significant at the Forest scale therefore; they are not considered to be outstandingly remarkable values.
Little N. F. Coeur d'Alene River	Y	N	N	N	Y	N	N	N	N	N	Currently listed as eligible in Nationwide Rivers Inventory		Listed as eligible in the 1987 Forest Plan and currently listed as eligible in the revised Forest Plan - no change from original assessment NRI - F
Lost Creek	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	N	N	N	N	N	Wild (see explanation at end of table **) from Stack Creek to headwaters. Trail follows the creek. Many abrupt cliffs.		Scenery: Long trail that doesn't intersect any management activity i.e. crossing roads, viewing land management activities; this experience is replicated across the forest. Recreation: There are non-motorized ridge top trails such as Chilco Mtn, trail #81, and #309 on the Coeur d'Alene ranger district that can replicate this experience. Geology: Although it is recognized this creek has associated interesting geologic features (cliffs) these geologic values are not 'outstandingly remarkable' and are common across the Idaho Panhandle National Forest. SUMMARY: These values are not rare, unique or exemplary features that are significant at the Forest scale therefore; they are not considered to be outstandingly remarkable values.

Stream Name	Free Flowing	Scenery	Recreation	Geology	Fish	Wildlife	History (*)	Prehistory	Botany	Other	2005 Remarks	Inventory from Public	2014 Review
Montford Creek	Y	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	No ORV Identified (Note: RNA)		No change from original assessment; Montford Creek RNA is established in this area
North Fork Coeur d'Alene River	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	Y	N	N	Y	Y	Currently listed as eligible in NRI, above Tepee Cr. Fire influenced stream, from Taft Creek North: Spion Kop RNA + outstanding e.g. of undisturbed early & mid succession riparian veg - includes low elev spruce + assoc wetlands.	American White Water S,R,F	Listed as eligible in the 1987 Forest Plan and currently listed as eligible in the revised Forest Plan
Prichard Creek	N	N	N	N	N	N	Y	N	N	N	Gold Mine from early 20th century, dredged		History: The dredge mining referred to here is along the majority of the stream bed, most if not all is located on private lands. Dredge mining has also occurred on Beaver Creek. Since such a small portion of the mine is on FS lands and dredge mining is common across the forest. SUMMARY: This value is not a rare, unique or exemplary feature that is significant at the Forest scale therefore; it is not considered to be outstandingly remarkable value.
Sob Creek	Y	N	N	N	N	N	Y	N	N	N	Chutes, flumes, towpaths (N)		History: Chutes and flumes are timber industry remnants common across the forest. SUMMARY: This value is not a rare, unique or exemplary feature that is significant at the Forest scale therefore; it is not considered to be outstandingly remarkable value.

Stream Name	Free Flowing	Scenery	Recreation	Geology	Fish	Wildlife	History (*)	Prehistory	Botany	Other	2005 Remarks	Inventory from Public	2014 Review
West Fork Eagle Creek	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	N	N	N	Y	N	No ORV Identified (Note: Settlers Ancient Cedar SIA)		Original evaluation did not identify any potential values. Scenery: The scenic value is the Settlers Grove of Ancient Cedars (special area). Old growth cedar is common across the forest; there are several old growth cedar special areas across the forest such as Hobo Cedar Grove, Roosevelt Grove of Ancient Cedars, and Sandhouse Cedar Grove. Recreation: Tied to cedar groves, non-motorized short trail. Many short interpretive trails that access cedar groves, across the forest. See scenery for more detail. Fish: Since original assessment, Fish and Wildlife Service designated critical habitat for bull trout which is currently unoccupied. This is high quality bull trout habitat that can be found on other streams across the forest. Botany: Ancient cedars can be found across the forest and are represented in several special areas. SUMMARY: None of these values are rare, unique or exemplary features that are significant at the Forest scale therefore; they are not considered to be outstandingly remarkable values
West Fork Placer Creek	Y	N	Y	N	N	N	Y	N	N	N	No ORV Identified Pulaski tunnel, Pulaski escape trail		Recreation: Since the original assessment, the forest developed the Pulaski Tunnel trail as an interpretive trail. This trail and tunnel is not directly tied to the West Fork of Placer Creek (FSH1909.12 82.14 (3)) History: The interpretive trail was developed for the 1910 fire and the saving of a fire crew by Ranger Pulaski, but does not owe the location or existence to the presence of the river (FSH1909.12 82.14(3)). SUMMARY: Neither of these values are rare, unique or exemplary features that are significant at the Forest scale therefore; they are not considered to be outstandingly remarkable values

Stream Name	Free Flowing	Scenery	Recreation	Geology	Fish	Wildlife	History (*)	Prehistory	Botany	Other	2005 Remarks	Inventory from Public	2014 Review
Yellow Dog Creek	Y	Y	Y	N	N	Y	N	N	N	N	Fern Falls, Shadow Falls (N), channelized, Contains only two documented black-swift nests in Idaho (less than 12 currently in Pacific NW - Id. Or.. WA.)		<p>Free Flowing: The status changed from an N to a Y due to a stream restoration project that restored the free flowing nature of this creek since the original assessment. Scenery: The scenic values are multiple water falls. Water falls are common across the forest. Recreation: The recreation value is viewing the water falls and the nest sites of black swifts. There are several other falls located on the forest such as Centennial, Myrtle, Copper, and Snow Creek Falls where this experience can be replicated. Wildlife: Since the original assessment, several black swift nesting sites have been found at several other waterfalls across the forest. SUMMARY: These values are not rare, unique or exemplary features that are significant at the Forest scale therefore; they are not considered to be outstandingly remarkable values.</p>

(*) Numbers were originally used for the potential history value in 2005; numbers represented importance in potential value. The 2014 validation changed this system to a Yes or No.

(**) At the time of the original assessment the evaluators were looking at rivers with potential ORVs and then made a preliminary call as to what the river classification *would* be if the river value had been an outstandingly remarkable value. These creeks did not have ORVs associated with them as identified in the 2014 review.

Table 219-C. 2014 Review of WSR Inventory Documenting Rivers with Potential Values for the Priest Lake District

Stream Name	Free Flowing	Scenery	Recreation	Geology	Fish	Wildlife	History	Prehistory	Botany	Other	2005 Remarks	Inventory from Public	2014 Review
Bath Creek	N	N	N	Y	N	N	N	N	N	N	Probably an SIA		Revised Forest Plan proposes the Bath Creek Gorge as a geologic Special Area (407 acres). Free Flowing: This is a small tributary with no water, or riparian area.

Stream Name	Free Flowing	Scenery	Recreation	Geology	Fish	Wildlife	History	Prehistory	Botany	Other	2005 Remarks	Inventory from Public	2014 Review
Hughes Fork	N	Y	Y	N	N	Y	Y	N	Y	N	Unique meadow and guard station, High concentration of old growth and ancient cedars, Upper Priest Proposed RNA, lots of coastal disjointed plant communities, Wildlife - includes 3 sensitive species and 2 T&E species :river otter, harlequin duck, and fisher. Bald eagle roosts. One of the largest concentrations of grizzly bears foraging in the spring.		<p>Currently listed as eligible in the revised Forest Plan</p> <p><u>Identified ORVs: Scenery/Recreation/Wildlife/History/Botany</u></p> <p><u>Preliminary Classification:S-1: Wild; S-2: Recreational</u></p> <p>Flowing: Changed from original assessment; approximately 2 miles of Hughes Fork has been channelized and altered; therefore the free flowing status has been updated to reflect this change. Although minor channelization has occurred in the lower reaches of this stream (approximately 2 mile length) this does not affect the free-flowing value for which the river was considered (FSH 1909.12, Chapter 82.12). Scenery: Hughes Fork provides spectacular views of old growth and ancient cedars. Although old growth cedars and vistas can be found in other places on the forest; the mix of the river with expansive meadows, ancient cedar stands all within a short distance on the trail cannot be found on other trails on the forest. Recreation: Although recreation experiences can be found elsewhere, this area provides year round motorized and non-motorized recreation. From a hiking and horseback riding experience, the variety of trail experience (dense shaded old growth stands mingled with ancient cedars and meadows) cannot be found elsewhere on the forest. This trail is the primarily access to the Salmo Priest Wilderness and the Salmo Priest recommended wilderness area. Wildlife: Hughes Fork provides a wide variety of wildlife habitat for a complex of threatened, endangered, and sensitive species. This is a unique combination of wildlife habitat found on the forest. This area provides for important grizzly bear spring habitat. However, grizzly bear concentrations are higher in other areas. History: Hughes Meadow guard station is eligible to the national register. Botany: The old and ancient cedar grove is part of the longest, contiguous old growth cedar stand east of the Cascade Mountains. This area is also very species rich in rare plant populations.</p>

Stream Name	Free Flowing	Scenery	Recreation	Geology	Fish	Wildlife	History	Prehistory	Botany	Other	2005 Remarks	Inventory from Public	2014 Review
Kalispell Creek	Y	N	N	N	N	N	Y	N	N	N	Narrow gauge train (gas powered) logging		History: There is evidence of historic railroad logging in this drainage. Examples of this historic logging activity are common across the forest. SUMMARY: This value is not a rare, unique or exemplary feature that is significant at the Forest scale therefore; it is not considered to be outstandingly remarkable value.
North Fork Granite Creek	Y	Y	Y	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	Granite & Lasota Falls		Scenery –The scenic value includes multiple waterfalls and the Roosevelt Cedar Grove. Waterfalls and cedar groves are common across the forest Recreation: The recreation values are the water falls and Roosevelt Cedar grove; both receiving frequent visitation. There are many other falls located on the forest such as Centennial, Myrtle, Copper, and Snow Creek Falls. Roosevelt cedar grove is an existing scenic area in the forest plan. Other cedar groves on the forest include Hobo, Sandhouse, and Settlers cedar groves. SUMMARY: Neither of these values is rare, unique or exemplary features that are significant at the Forest scale therefore; they are not considered to be outstandingly remarkable values.
Priest River	Y	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	Suitability study completed and determined not to be suitable		No change from original assessment.
South Salmo River	Y	N	N	Y	N	N	N	N	N	N	Flows into wilderness area, continental glaciated stream		Geology: Although it is recognized the stream has associated interesting geologic features (glaciated stream) this geologic value is not ‘outstandingly remarkable’ since glaciated aquatic systems are found across the north zone of the forest. SUMMARY: This value is not a rare, unique or exemplary feature that is significant at the Forest scale therefore; it is not considered to be outstandingly remarkable value.

Stream Name	Free Flowing	Scenery	Recreation	Geology	Fish	Wildlife	History	Prehistory	Botany	Other	2005 Remarks	Inventory from Public	2014 Review
Tepee Creek	Y	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	Existing SIA		No change from the original assessment. Tepee Creek and Bottle Lake are RNAs and not SAs
Upper Priest River	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	N	N	Y	N	Upper section currently listed eligible in the Nationwide Rivers Inventory. Already studied and determined to be suitable, outwash and bedrock channels	American Whitewater R,S,F,W	Wildlife: Harlequin duck breeding habitat found along river, also the river corridor is a known caribou travel corridor; Botany: Proposed Upper Priest River Botanic Area (Special Area) in revised Forest Plan. Largest area of old growth cedar, western hemlock and grand fir in the interior western U.S. This area is also very species rich in rare plant populations.

Table 219-D. 2014 Review of WSR Inventory Documenting Rivers with Potential Values for the Sandpoint District

Stream Name	Free Flowing	Scenery	Recreation	Geology	Fish	Wildlife	History	Prehistory	Botany	Other	2005 Remarks	Inventory from Public	2014 Review
Gold Creek (flows into Lake Pend Oreille)	Y	N	N	N	Y	N	N	N	N	N	Important bull trout spawning		Fish: There are many bull trout spawning streams across the forest. SUMMARY: This value is not a rare, unique or exemplary feature that is significant at the Forest scale therefore; it is not considered to be outstandingly remarkable value.

Stream Name	Free Flowing	Scenery	Recreation	Geology	Fish	Wildlife	History	Prehistory	Botany	Other	2005 Remarks	Inventory from Public	2014 Review
Lightning Creek	Y	N	Y	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	Strong glacial influence, substantial flow regime	American White Water Objection w/out prior comment no ORVs specified	Recreation: The recreation value is a high use corridor with multiple recreation activities. These corridors are common and located across the forest, found along river corridors and adjacent to lakes. Geology: Dynamic, glacially influenced stream systems can be found across the forest. Extensive watershed disturbance is natural; this is a high energy active system. SUMMARY: Neither of these values is rare, unique or exemplary feature that is significant at the Forest scale therefore; they are not considered to be outstandingly remarkable values.
Pack River	Y	N	Y	N	Y	N	N	N	N	N	Upper section currently listed in the Nationwide Rivers Inventory as eligible. No ORV Identified	American White Water R,F	Listed as eligible in the 1987 Forest Plan and currently listed as eligible in the revised Forest Plan. Recreation: The recreation value is a high use corridor with multiple recreation activities. These corridors are common and located across the forest, found along river corridors and adjacent to lakes. Fish: Nationwide Rivers Inventory found fisheries to be the ORV for the river.
Trestle Creek	Y	N	N	N	Y	N	N	N	N	N	Bull trout population stronghold, important spawning		Fish: Critical bull trout habitat is not unique to this river. There are at least 42 rivers, streams or stream segments on the forest that provide designated critical habitat for bull trout. Examples of these streams are Trestle Creek, Lightning Creek, Pack River, Independence Creek, Spruce Creek, and Marble Creek to name a few. SUMMARY: This value is not a rare, unique or exemplary feature that is significant at the Forest scale therefore; it is not considered to be outstandingly remarkable value.

Stream Name	Free Flowing	Scenery	Recreation	Geology	Fish	Wildlife	History	Prehistory	Botany	Other	2005 Remarks	Inventory from Public	2014 Review
West Fork Blue Creek	Y	N	N	Y	N	N	N	N	N	N	Glaciation		<p>Geology: Although it is recognized the stream has associated interesting geologic features (glaciation) this geologic values is not 'outstandingly remarkable' - the glaciatic influence in Blue Creek can be found in other streams on the north zone and across the forest.</p> <p>SUMMARY: This value is not a rare, unique or exemplary feature that is significant at the Forest scale therefore; it is not considered to be outstandingly remarkable value.</p>

Table 219-E. 2014 Review of WSR Inventory Documenting Rivers with Potential Values for the St. Joe District

Stream Name	Free Flowing	Scenery	Recreation	Geology	Fish	Wildlife	History	Prehistory	Botany	Other	2005 Remarks	Inventory from Public	2014 Review
Big Creek	Y	N	Y	N	N	N	N	N	N	N		American White Water Objection w/out prior comment no ORVs specified	Originally no potential values were identified during the initial analysis. Recreation: The recreation value is a high use corridor with multiple recreation activities. These corridors are common and located across the forest, found along river corridors and adjacent to lakes. SUMMARY: This value is not a rare, unique or exemplary feature that is significant at the Forest scale therefore; it is not considered to be outstandingly remarkable value.

Stream Name	Free Flowing	Scenery	Recreation	Geology	Fish	Wildlife	History	Prehistory	Botany	Other	2005 Remarks	Inventory from Public	2014 Review
Black Prince Creek	Y	N	N	Y	N	N	N	N	N	N	unique gorge & riparian		Geology: Short gorge area; first 1.5 miles private; gorge located just on other side of private land entirely on National Forest lands. Old growth cedars, missed from 1910 fire are within gorge. Log jams have created deep pools in the gorge. Log jams are ephemeral features within the gorge that will eventually rot away. This gorge feature with pools can be found on other reaches of the St. Joe system. SUMMARY: This value is not a rare, unique, or exemplary feature that is significant at the Forest scale therefore; it is not considered to be outstandingly remarkable value.
Dip Creek	Y	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	Y	N	Ancient Cedars		Botany: Old growth cedar is common across the forest; there are several old growth cedar special areas across the forest such as Hobo Cedar Grove, Roosevelt Grove of Ancient Cedars, and Sandhouse Cedar Grove. SUMMARY: This value is not a rare, unique or exemplary feature that is significant at the Forest scale therefore; it is not considered to be outstandingly remarkable value.
Foehl Creek	Y	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	Y	N	outstanding ancient cedar - numerous small groves		Botany: Old growth cedar is common across the forest; there are several old growth cedar special areas across the forest such as Hobo Cedar Grove, Roosevelt Grove of Ancient Cedars, and Sandhouse Cedar Grove. SUMMARY: This value is not a rare, unique or exemplary feature that is significant at the Forest scale therefore; it is not considered to be outstandingly remarkable value.
Larkins Creek	Y	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	Y	N	ancient cedar		Botany: Old growth cedar is common across the forest; there are several old growth cedar special areas across the forest such as Hobo Cedar Grove, Roosevelt Grove of Ancient Cedars, and Sandhouse Cedar Grove. SUMMARY: This value is not a rare, unique or exemplary feature that is significant at the Forest scale therefore; it is not considered to be outstandingly remarkable value.

Stream Name	Free Flowing	Scenery	Recreation	Geology	Fish	Wildlife	History	Prehistory	Botany	Other	2005 Remarks	Inventory from Public	2014 Review
Little North Fork Clearwater River	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	N	N	N	N	Currently listed in the Nationwide Rivers Inventory as Eligible	American White Water S, R,F,W	Listed as eligible in the 1987 Forest Plan and currently listed as eligible in the revised Forest Plan - no change from original assessment
Marble Creek	Y	N	Y	N	N	Y	Y	N	N	N	Rich in logging history, splash dams, logging camp, steam donkeys throughout drainage. Classification - Recreation: from jct.w/ St. Joe River to Cornwall Creek (ORVs = rec and history), Scenic: from Cornwall Creek to headwaters (can't go wild even though no road access because of historic logging, splash dams, steam donkey, etc.)	American White Water R, S, W	<p>Free flowing: The numerous splash dams in Marble Creek do not altered the free flowing nature of the stream changing the free flowing status when applying FSH 1909.12. 82.12 free flowing definition; therefore the free-flowing determination has been changed from no to yes. NOTE: Since the March 2014 validation the splash dams on Marble Creek have been removed (summer of 2014) restoring the stream to its free flowing nature.</p> <p>Scenery: Change due to the scenery in Marble Creek is not considered rare, unique, and exemplary at the Forest scale to be considered an outstandingly remarkable value. This scenery is very common across the forest, especially across the south zone.</p> <p>Recreation: Potential recreation value is a high use corridor with multiple recreation uses. High use river corridors are common and located across the forest. Several trails go to historic logging sites that feature steam donkeys, trestles and other historic logging sites. The type of logging activity found within this drainage has occurred in other areas on the forest and is not rare, unique, or exemplary. The trails that access the historic sites are not river dependent. These potential recreation values are not considered rare, unique, and exemplary at the Forest scale to be considered an outstandingly remarkable value.</p> <p>Wildlife: Both harlequin duck breeding sites and Coeur d'Alene salamander habitat have been identified since the original assessment. Both habitat and breeding sites for these species have been identified elsewhere on the forest. History: Many historic logging sites that feature steam donkeys, trestles and several railroad logging features are within the drainage but are not located in Marble Creek or its immediate shorelands (within ¼ mile on either side of the river) FSH 1901.12 82.14 1.</p>

Stream Name	Free Flowing	Scenery	Recreation	Geology	Fish	Wildlife	History	Prehistory	Botany	Other	2005 Remarks	Inventory from Public	2014 Review
													<p>SUMMARY: These values are not rare, unique or exemplary features that are significant at the Forest scale therefore; they are not considered to be outstandingly remarkable values.</p> <p>American Whitewater ORVs: Scenic: Marble Creek flows through a highly scenic roadless canyon. The scenic viewing and quality is not unique to Marble Creek and can be found in other areas on the south zone, as described above. Recreation: Although whitewater paddling occurs on this creek, this is not rare, unique, or exemplary. This experience can be found on many other streams on the forest such as Pack River, Cow Creek, and Moyie River to name a few. Wildlife: The upper reaches of Marble Creek, near the St. Joe / Clearwater divide, is habitat for wolverine. Wolverine habitat is not unique to Marble Creek and can be found throughout the forest. This species does not owe their existence to the presence of the stream (FSH 1909.12 - 82.14(3)).</p>
Medicine Creek	Y	N	N	N	Y	N	N	N	N	N	Fisheries- most bull trout redds on the St. Joe District. Mining>stream straightened?		<p>Fish: There are many bull trout spawning streams across the forest. The stream straightening was related to historic mining done in the drainage. SUMMARY: This value is not a rare, unique or exemplary feature that is significant at the Forest scale therefore; it is not considered to be outstandingly remarkable value.</p>
Mosquito Creek	Y	Y	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	MAYBE?		<p>"Maybe" remark refers to the burned out cedars in the creek bottom. Similar cedars can be found across the forest. SUMMARY: The scenery value is not a rare, unique or exemplary feature that is significant at the Forest scale therefore; it is not considered to be outstandingly remarkable value.</p>

Stream Name	Free Flowing	Scenery	Recreation	Geology	Fish	Wildlife	History	Prehistory	Botany	Other	2005 Remarks	Inventory from Public	2014 Review
North Fork Saint Joe River	Y	Y	Y	N	N	N	Y	N	N	N	Lower reach has severe encroachments and muds(Patten)Headwaters to Spruce Tree CG Wild, Spruce Tree to Avery Recreation. Scenery:1910 burn, swampy cedar graveyard. History: Milwaukee Electric RR, Hiawatha Trail. Rec - Road along entire route, high use dispersed camping & driving for pleasure, popular snowmobile rt.	American White Water Objection w/out prior comment no ORVs specified	Scenery: The scenery values are the views of the 1910 burn and the swampy cedar areas along the corridor, both of these can be found in other areas on the forest. Recreation: The recreation value is a high use corridor with multiple recreation activities. The very popular Hiawatha trail is tied to a road grade that is located within the river corridor. This old railroad grade was chosen as a trail because of the railroad right-of-way and is not linked to the creek or river dependent. Recreation use along the creek is not unique - there are other locations across forest with similar experience. History: The Milwaukee Road RR and the Hiawatha Trail are already listed on the National Register and are not always near the River (outside of corridor). Many rivers and streams on the forest have heavy dispersed use. Many roads on the forest are used for pleasure driving, and many similar routes on the forest have popular winter snowmobile routes. SUMMARY: These values are not rare, unique or exemplary features that are significant at the Forest scale therefore; they are not considered to be outstandingly remarkable values.
Rocky Run	Y	N	N	Y	N	N	N	N	N	Y	Steep glaciated stream (extensive watershed disturbance)		Geology: Although it is recognized the stream has associated interesting geologic features (steep glaciated stream) this geologic value is not 'outstandingly remarkable' on the IPNF and can be found within other drainages on the forest. Other: extensive watershed disturbance is natural; this is a high energy active system. SUMMARY: Neither of these values is a rare, unique or exemplary feature that is significant at the Forest scale therefore; they are not considered to be outstandingly remarkable values.
Slate Creek	Y	Y	Y	N	N	N	N	N	N	N		American White Water R, S	Original assessment did not identify any potential vales. Scenery: Scenery along Slate Creek is typified by forested slopes and a clear-flowing stream pristine in character. There are clear "blue" water pools and rapids. While highly desirable

Stream Name	Free Flowing	Scenery	Recreation	Geology	Fish	Wildlife	History	Prehistory	Botany	Other	2005 Remarks	Inventory from Public	2014 Review
													and scenic, these features are replicated in other drainages on the St. Joe RD e.g. North Fork of the St. Joe River. Recreation: Slate Creek is bounded by a very popular high clearance road (Road 225 for the lower 15 miles of this stream. The upper 3 miles are bounded by a motorized single track trail (Slate Creek Trail 160) which then accesses the Slate Creek Trail system (over 50 miles of single track and ATV). Though it provides a high value motorized recreation experience, there are other high clearance (slow going) roads with spectacular scenery e.g. Road 220 to Getaway Point and many other motorized trails (e.g. Big Creek Trail 44, Bronson Meadows Trail 155, Fly Creek Trail 629) on the District bordering rivers that are pristine in character. With regard to signs of human settlement and management, there are some remnants of historic cabins, mines and an active private mining claim within the first 15 miles of Slate Creek. In early spring there are some skilled people that kayak this stream. While scenic and popular, these recreational experiences are not unique to the forest. SUMMARY: Neither of these values is rare, unique or exemplary features that are significant at the Forest scale therefore; they are not considered to be outstandingly remarkable values. American Whitewater ORVs: Scenery: The old road-bed above the canyon on river-right, as well as the river itself offer views of the impressive gorge, beautiful waterfalls and tumbling rapids are not unique to this stream and can be found in other streams across the forest. Recreation: Although whitewater paddling occurs on this creek, this is not rare, unique, or exemplary. This experience can be found on many other streams on the forest such as Marble Creek, Cow Creek, to name a few.
Saint Joe River	Y	Y	Y	N	Y	N	N	N	N	N	Designated WSR. Rec: Avery -Spruce Tree. Wild: Spruce Tree - St. Joe Lake		This is a designated wild and scenic river - designated on November 10, 1978 - no change from original assessment

Appendix G—Response to Public Comments

Page 340–342: Public Comment 92

Replace response summary item B-D with the following text:

B and D.) We agree that restricting motorized or mechanized uses in MA1b recommended wilderness is not based on science related to impacts on physical resources. The restrictions in MA1b were based on the desired conditions (MA1b-DC-AR-01, 02, 03) and the wilderness character and potential for the area to be included in the National Wilderness Preservation system remain intact until Congressional action is taken.

FSM 1923.03 provides direction on management of recommended wilderness “A roadless area being evaluated and ultimately recommended for wilderness or wilderness study is not available for any use or activity that may reduce the area’s wilderness potential. Activities currently permitted may continue, pending designation, if the activities do not compromise wilderness values of the roadless area.” The FEIS page X discloses how the effects of continuing motorized and mechanized uses would be inconsistent with meeting desired conditions in MA1, 1b, and 4 and may have adverse effects on outstanding opportunities for solitude or primitive and unconfined recreation.

A Region 1 white paper provides additional guidance for management of recommended wilderness. It suggests that if it is determined the area is best suited to wilderness designation the desired condition and standards in the revised Forest Plan should support those conclusions by restricting uses that would jeopardize the capability and availability of the area as designated wilderness. If there are existing uses that may threaten the capability and availability of the area, forest should choose to implement one of the following actions¹:

1. Eliminate those uses that threaten the capability and availability;
2. Adjust the management area boundary to eliminate the area with established uses; or
3. Not recommend the area for wilderness designation.

This guidance was considered during the analysis but does not represent binding policy.

In the revised Forest Plan we did not recommend some areas that had been previously recommended wilderness in the 1987 Plan. We also modified boundaries of some areas that had established motorized/mechanized use to exclude them from recommended wilderness. In the areas that are recommended wilderness, the management area direction includes standards to not allow motorized and mechanized uses to maintain the wilderness characteristic including outstanding opportunities for solitude or primitive and unconfined recreation.

¹Regional Consistency for Management of Recommended Wilderness and Wilderness Study Areas, 2007

Page 354: Public Comment 725

Strike reference to FSM 2080 in the response.

Page 374: Public Comment 156

Replace response summary item A with the following text:

A) This area is designated as a Wilderness Study Area (MA1c). Under BLM ownership, this area was designated as a Wilderness Study Area under the Federal Land Policy and Management Act. The legislation that accompanied the land exchanges for this area (the Arkansas-Idaho Land Exchange Act of 1992 and the Idaho Land Enhancement Act of 2006) requires the Forest Service to maintain the wilderness character and suitability for designation as wilderness until Congress determines otherwise. Because of the requirement to maintain this suitability until Congress makes a determination, the Forest is required to retain these areas as Wilderness Study Areas (MA1c). The Arkansas-Idaho Land Exchange Act of 1992 stated that, "Nothing in this Act shall be construed as permitting or prohibiting continued use of motorized vehicles on existing routes within such area at the level of such use as was permitted on August 1, 1992." One of the established uses is single track motorized use, which will be allowed in the revised Forest Plan. OHV use, including ATV use, was not an established use when the Forest Service acquired the Wilderness Study Area; therefore, this use is not allowed in the revised Forest Plan; and

Page 375: Public Comment 157

Replace the response text with the following:

- A) See response to Public Comment 156 A. The Forest will allow uses that existed when the land was acquired. The recent court rulings do not apply to the Grandmother Mountain WSA;
- B) Planned ignitions are allowed in the WSA and may be used as a tool to restore natural conditions in vegetation. Gathering firewood and special forest products for personal use is allowed. Some products might be gathered and carried outside the wilderness boundary. As long as that material is for personal use, it will be allowed under this Plan;
- C) The trail from Freezout Ridge to Pinchot Butte is neither a system route nor a system trail; the IPNF does not consider this a road and will not be on the South Zone MVUM (expected to be published in 2014). The Forest Service does coordinate with the BLM on the management of this area. We are not clear what appendix you are referring to. Appendix C to the Forest Plan does not have any information on roads or Pinchot Butte. Appendix C of the FEIS refers to the wilderness evaluation and includes Pinchot Butte, but nothing about roads;
- D) The legislative acts that accompanied the two land exchanges to the Forest Service state that existing uses at the time of the exchanges may be allowed (but are not required) to continue. The three primary recreational uses that existed at the time of the land exchanges include; snowmobile use, single track motorized use, and mechanized use (mountain bikes). The revised Forest Plan allows uses that existed at the time of the land exchange. There is no language about the amount of use; and

Page 390: Public Comment 900

Replace the response text with the following:

The superfund team is only in the planning phase of Coeur d'Alene Superfund cleanup and does not currently have a mechanism for prioritizing areas. The superfund cleanup has been added to the cumulative effects in the FEIS. The decisions in the ROD for the revised Plan are generally programmatic in nature and do not authorize ground disturbing activities such as vegetation removal that may potentially affect water yield. This type of analysis is best addressed at the project-level, where locations of potential disturbance are known.

Page 418: Public Comment 284

Replace the response with the following text:

The IPNF recognizes the importance that prevention measures have in an integrated weed management strategy and program. The Forest Service Manual (FSM) 2900 (Dec 5, 2011) provides policy for invasive species management. This final invasive species management directive provides foundational comprehensive guidance for the management of invasive species on aquatic and terrestrial areas of the National Forest System (NFS). The purpose of this policy is to bring existing efforts together for a more coordinated management approach. The Forest does not feel it is necessary to reiterate those requirements in this Forest Plan as they already exist elsewhere. As indicated on page 2 of the IPNF draft Forest Plan (under the heading of Implementing the Forest Plan), the Forest Service will follow all existing laws, regulations, and policies relating to the management of the NFS lands, and the forest plan components are generally designed to supplement, not replace, existing direction.

Page 465: Public Comment 369

Remove this sentence: Specifically, pages 3-5 of FSM 2081.2.